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JUNE, 1912

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The Library Journal

Vol. 37. No. 6. JUNE, 1912

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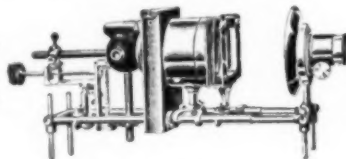
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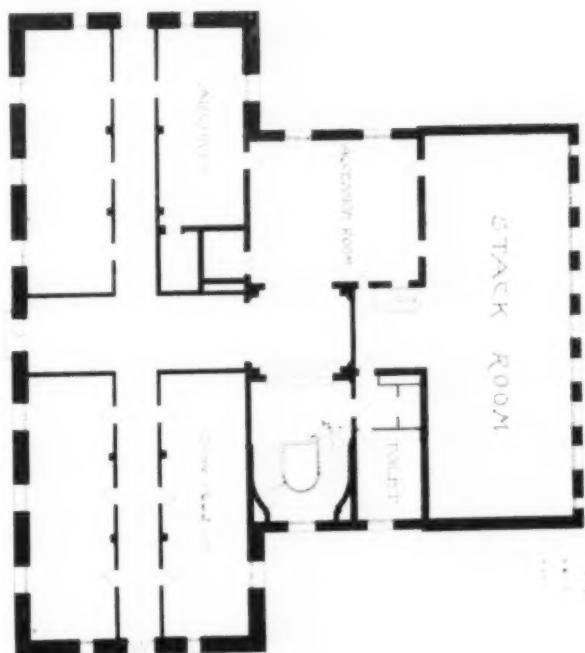
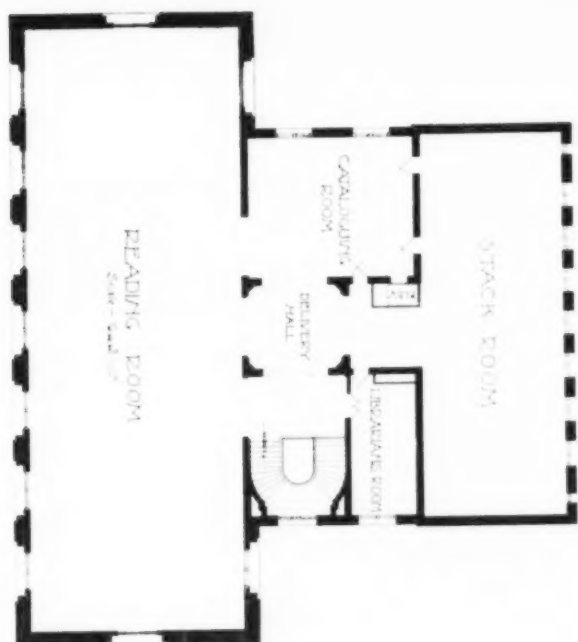
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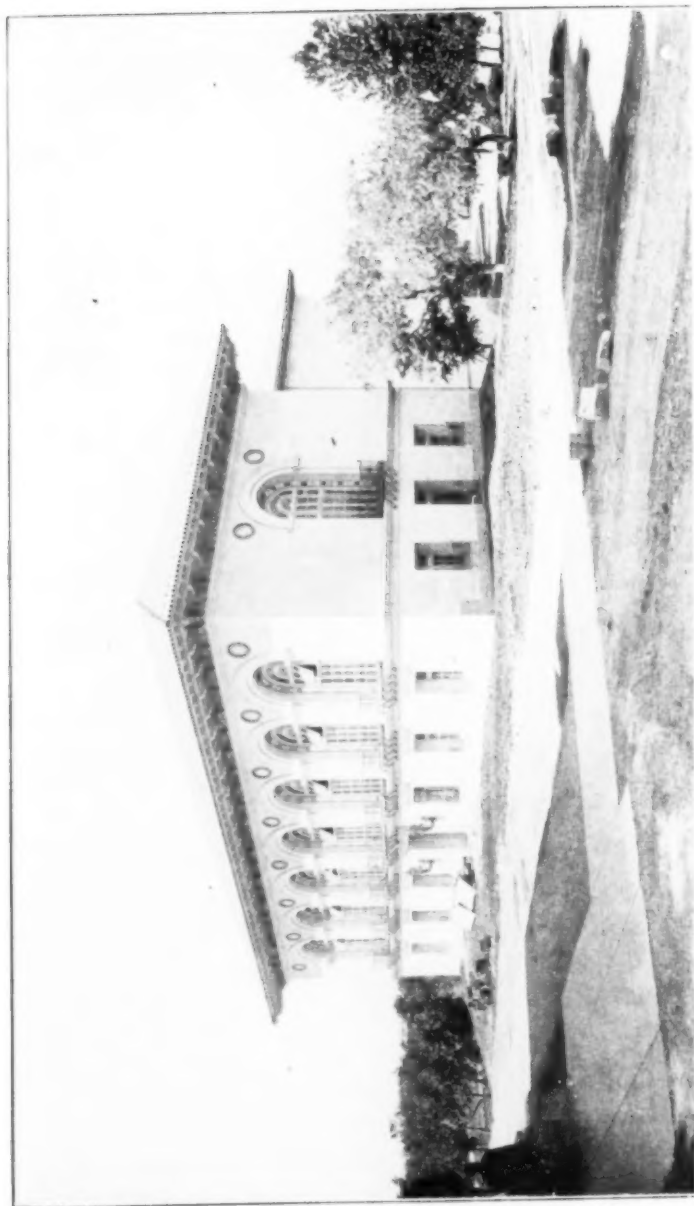
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 37

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NO. 6

WITH this month of June comes the Ottawa conference, and if any librarians who can make the journey have not yet planned to do so, let them take this last hint. There have been few conferences in which more reasons for going have been conjoined and whose cumulative attractions could be enjoyed at more moderate outlay of time and money for the great body of librarians. The conference should invite many from this side the border to visit Canada for the first time; the international character of the conference is an important consideration; the meetings will be varied and interesting in program; the hospitality will be abundant; and the post-conference trip, made mostly by water, will be at once restful and delightful. It is gratifying to note that the Ottawa government is making a direct appropriation to facilitate the attendance of local librarians. It may be added that Ontario is the foremost province of the Dominion of Canada in library development, and that the right hand of fellowship from the states to the province should do much to promote that development.

THERE is interesting progress of internationalism in the library field in the visits which are becoming more frequent from one side of the Atlantic to the other, with respect to the construction of library buildings. Many American architects have completed their professional education abroad or made special studies in the old country, but the Brooklyn Public Library took the important step of sending abroad its librarian, its architect and its consulting architect as a special commission, accompanied for part of the journey by the president of its board of trustees, to investigate the treatment of sites and vistas and the distinguishing characteristics of library architecture, exterior and interior, in England and the continental countries. Later the Manchester Library sent a representative delegation from its board of trustees, with its librarian, Mr. Sutton, to make an architectural tour through the United States with reference to library buildings, and this year there are two visiting delegations from German centers on the same quest. The first was an official deputation

from Munich, including the chief *Burgomeister* of the city and several colleagues and the architect and librarian of the technical school for which a new building is in plan. Recently, Dr. Paul Schwenke, of the Royal Library, Berlin, with his daughter, and Herr Adams, architect for the Royal Library, have reached New York and completed their tour by visits to Boston, Chicago, Washington and other library centers. Dr. Schwenke's visit has been particularly gratifying, because of the enterprise of the Royal Library in developing printed catalog cards and other modern features of library administration, and the new edifice, already safely housing the valuable collections, to be completed in its main *façade* within a year or so, will be the most notable of modern library buildings on the Continent. It is to be hoped that the new French commission on the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, which is to plan for its future needs, will honor their American brethren with a similar visit of exploration next year, and they may be assured of hearty welcome. The mission of Mr. Imai from Japan, although less connected with library architecture, may be mentioned as further proof of international relations.

IN laying emphasis, as may rightly be done, on the public library as a civic center and occasion for local pride, one important consideration is apt to be overlooked—the question of economy, of getting the most for the dollar, both in architectural effect and in administrative convenience. In modern towns the library, indeed, takes the place of the cathedral in older cities, and the visitor's first question may well be for the Carnegie building or public library. This has led sometimes to lavish expenditure on such buildings for the sake of architectural effect, and not infrequently to waste of space within on monumental stairways and overornamentation. One librarian has even boasted that his library was "costly." Those who have to deal with the administration of a Carnegie gift or of public moneys, should be especially careful in this respect in the fulfilment of their trusteeship. The new library building at Springfield, Mass., is an example of an

achievement, both architectural and administrative, of maximum excellence at minimum cost, and the history of this building may well be patterned by those to whom like enterprises are entrusted. Now that the New York and St. Louis buildings are completed, the most important architectural enterprises in the library field will be the Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Cleveland public libraries, the Harvard extension, and the new John Crerar Library in Chicago, which has just secured by purchase an excellent site on the lake front, and in the next decade there will be hundreds of lesser enterprises in which this question of cost should have most careful consideration.

AN important advance in professional training comes from the Pratt Institute Library School, Brooklyn, where Miss Rathbone is developing a normal training course, intended to supply teachers for library schools and training classes. The arrangement has been worked out in coöperation with the Brooklyn Public Library authorities, and the normal students at the Pratt Institute will have charge of the teaching of the apprentice classes of the Brooklyn Public Library. This development is in a direction quite new, and is in itself proof of the advanced stage of organization which the library profession has reached. It is scarcely a generation since a library school was thought a foolish dream, and to-day there are a half-score of schools whose graduates find immediate and remunerative employment in the service of the public, while the new achievement at Pratt will crown the system of library education by providing for library schools and normal colleges trained library teachers.

THE House has included in the Post Office appropriation bill two provisional schemes for parcels post service, and in view of the differences of opinion which have developed in the course of debate, has proposed the appointment of a joint committee of Senate and House to prepare a more adequate measure for submission at the opening of the next session. The bill provides for a tentative general parcels post throughout the country at twelve cents a pound, the rate at which we now send packages to foreign countries, though foreigners can send to us at eight cents a pound. It also provides for carrying parcels within a free delivery route at five

cents for the first pound and one cent for each pound thereafter, up to fifteen cents for eleven pounds, which is the new limit for postal packages for both classes in place of the old limit of four pounds. Both provisions are confined to fourth-class matter, *i. e.*, merchandise, and thus books seem to be excluded from the new rural rate and kept at the present general rate of one cent for each two ounces, or eight cents per pound. Also, it seems probable that the new rates supersede the old fourth-class rates, and practically abolish the rate for fractions of a pound. These crudities will probably be corrected in the Senate, where also there may be an endeavor to introduce a more complete parcels post on the zone system. Libraries should certainly enjoy the advantages of the rural plan for books, and it may be worth while for librarians to write to Senators and Representatives in respect to the defect indicated. It would seem that the parcels post had been sufficiently investigated to become now definitely a matter of legislation, but the provision of a joint committee to prepare a bill is perhaps wise.

It will be recalled that the library of Boone College, Wuchang, China, described and illustrated in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for February, 1909, was an interesting adaptation of American library methods to the ends of the new China. That new China, only foreshadowed when the new building was opened, is now a realized fact. The revolution which suddenly overturned the old regime had its beginning actually in Wuchang, and its real origins in the kind of work that had been progressing for some years past in institutions like Boone College. The sudden overturn has had, of course, an upsetting effect on Chinese life, and one of the immediate results is that the tuition returns on which the college had largely depended have been reduced from \$6000 to \$1000. This has necessitated the suspension of the library work; and Miss Wood, the librarian, known to many A. L. A. friends, is now in this country, in an endeavor to procure guarantee subscriptions which will permit the reopening and continuance of the library. American librarians are noted for their missionary spirit at home, and wherever there may be spirit and funds to spare these can be advantageously turned to the support of a cause which Miss Wood has personally and professionally so much at heart.

SERVICE SYSTEMS IN LIBRARIES

BY ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Librarian, St. Louis Public Library*

I should be understood better, perhaps, if I said "Civil service in the library"; but the civil service is so called merely in distinction to the military service, and there can be no military service in the library, although the uniforms of certain janitors and messengers may appear, at first sight, to give me the lie. Every library, of course, must have some plan of service, more or less systematic. This may or may not be subject to the regulations of the state or city civil service. I have no desire to dwell here on the question of the desirability of such connection; but I cannot refrain from saying, at the risk of losing all of my civil service-reform friends, that I regard the present methods of bringing about appointment for merit only as makeshifts, well designed to defeat the efforts of politicians and others who wish to see appointments made for other reasons, but necessary only so long as those efforts are likely to continue. I shall doubtless be told that they are likely to continue indefinitely, and therefore that I have given away my whole case. To show that this is not so, we have only to point to a large number of libraries in connection with which there is no such effort, and in which safeguards against it are absolutely unnecessary. I do not know why politics has not invaded these institutions, but I know that it has not. During the past sixteen years I have been connected with four large libraries, and I am in a position to say not only that no political appointment was made in them during my connection, but that no such appointment was ever attempted or suggested. There is absolutely no reason why the protection of "civil-service" regulation should be thrown over these libraries, and every reason why they should be free from the harassing and embarrassing petty annoyances and restrictions that are inseparable from such regulation.

Much as I honor the advocates of civil-service reform, and applaud what they have accomplished in the way of furthering a real merit system, I submit that a further step in advance may be taken when we have heads of municipal departments as unlikely to make political appointments as the average librarian

is, and as free from pressure to make such appointments as are the librarians of a large number of our best institutions. I regard that as the best system, therefore, in which an appointing officer or body, sincerely desirous of making appointments for merit only, is perfectly free to make such appointments in any way that seems proper; and as only the second-best system that in which the appointing power, unwilling to make appointments for merit, is forced to do so, as far as may be, by the supervision and control of a body created for the purpose. So long as we have unwilling municipal officers, we must endure this second-best plan, of course; but librarians are rarely of this kind, though they may be unfortunately in the power of those who are. It has been my good fortune to formulate a scheme of service for each of the four libraries to which I have referred, and these schemes, with necessary modifications, are still in satisfactory use. The first, for the New York Free Circulating Library, was made in 1896; the last, for the St. Louis Public Library, in 1910. Some were hampered by the necessity of adapting them to municipal regulation, while others were quite free; and other local conditions imposed differences upon them, but they depended, in the main, on the same principles and were carried out in much the same way.

I have numerous requests for information on this subject and for advice upon methods of grading library staffs, with regulation of promotions, increases of salary, etc. Possibly the best way to answer these may be to give a brief account of the way in which the work was done in these four cases.

It has been assumed by some that, as every good librarian desires to have these matters systematically regulated, regulation by a city civil service commission will be as good as any, and that a man who wishes to have a system of his own and keep it under his own control is unreasonable and foolish. A non-professional body, however, cannot, even with professional expert advice, satisfactorily regulate the employment of professionals for professional work. This point has been so often insisted upon and elaborated that those who

do not now appreciate its validity will never do so. Every good librarian will wish to create machinery to put the right man in the right place in his force, and to drop him out if he goes wrong; but it must be his own machinery, not that of someone else, and must be designed to aid him, not to hamper him.

My attention was drawn to the necessity of a more systematic plan of service in the New York Free Circulating Library on assuming charge in 1895. The library had been hampered by insufficiency of funds and had been obliged to supplement assistants of ability and experience with others who had been employed simply because they could be obtained at low salaries. Promotion, where it was distinctly indicated, was for merit, ascertained simply by the librarian's opinion; and salary increases were made very largely for length of service. An effort was made at the outset to regulate admission to the force and advancement within it. The features of examination and of grades distinguished by letters were borrowed from the Boston Public Library. A department head, who had been giving private instruction, had by the board's permission placed some of her pupils in the library for practice work. This seemed an excellent opportunity to train future assistants; so the private class was turned into a library training class and the pupils into apprentices, their teacher being retained as such and properly compensated. The library force was divided into three grades, A, B and C, to which a fourth, D, was afterwards added. The first two were indicated by the fact that the library consisted of six coördinate branches, each with its librarian-in-charge and her first assistant. All the former were graded as A and the latter as B. Class A thus necessarily became limited in number, depending on the number of branches, and B would have been similarly limited if it had not been made to include also all the high-grade assistants—all capable of assignment at any time to the work of a deputy librarian of a branch. Class C was then a remainder class, including all other members of the library staff. It soon appeared, however, that the line of demarkation between those members of Class B who were first assistant librarians and those who were not was much more distinct than that between B and C. B was accordingly limited to first assistants; the remnant was called C.

and the old C became D. The old feeling that seniority should be considered was deferred to by arranging for automatic increases of salary within the grades at specified intervals. Janitors and messengers remained quite outside this arrangement.

It was provided that no one should be promoted from grade to grade without the passage of an examination; but that passage simply placed the successful candidate on a list of eligibles, and promotion from this list was made by considering personal fitness, character of work and immediate conditions. Qualifications for the different grades differed, but in quantity and advancement, rather than in quality, all coming under the heads of literature, language, general information and library economy.

This plan was formulated in consultation with the library committee, and was adopted as part of the rules of the library by the board. The committee differed somewhat on the seniority increases within grades, which were finally retained, and considered it of great importance to emphasize work and personal fitness. Methods of including marks for these in the final standing of the candidate were considered, but the difficulty of doing so led to the adoption of the plan as stated.

It was decided to give every member of the staff the right to demand an examination for promotion on the expiration of three years' service in one grade, and to admit others by special order. Advancement proved to be necessarily so rapid, however, that no one who had any chance of passing the examination ever remained three years in a grade, and this clause proved practically inoperative.

Of course, many passed and were placed on the eligible list for promotion who had no chance of advancement for reasons connected with work or personality. This caused dissatisfaction, which it was sought to mitigate by recognizing presence on the eligible list by increase of salary to the grade limit, provided this had not been already attained. Even so, however, it continued to exist.

The alternative was considered of examining only those selected for promotion and of making promotion conditional on the passage of such examination, but was rejected, although a perfectly possible and logical plan. But objectionable in many ways as all examinations are, they foster a feeling that everyone is having a chance, and previous

selection, no matter how good, is open to the same objection as the selection alone would be, without any test at all.

It would also have been possible to make the examination competitive, placing the names on the list in the order of passage and promoting in that order, or grading the names in order of seniority, as in most city systems. But both these plans are open to obvious objections, and I still think it best to form an eligible list whose names shall not be considered in any order at all, the appointing officer being quite free to make his choice among them.

The application of this system of grading to the staff, as it existed, involved discrimination at only one point—that separating Classes B and C, or as renamed later, C and D. The line was drawn partly on the basis of the salary list as it stood, and partly by duties, and there was little dissatisfaction.

I have said that this system was formally adopted by the board. This is not necessary, nor is it the best plan. A system of this kind is best regarded simply as an aid to the librarian in making recommendations for appointment or promotion. In making such recommendation, the librarian must, of course, satisfy himself that his candidates are fit, and it is proper that he should adopt any system that commends itself to him for ascertaining that they are so. The board is, of course, the final authority. It could override any system that it might adopt, just as easily as it could go over the head of the librarian's recommendation; and it is better for its own dignity that a departure from the system should take the latter form, rather than the former.

I regard it as quite sufficient, therefore, when a librarian grades his staff, that he should simply report to his board that he is about to make certain dispositions and require certain tests to aid him in making proper recommendations for appointment and promotion, and that his recommendations in future will be guided by these arrangements. The authority of the board and its ability to reject his recommendations have not been touched, and its disposition to trust him and accept his advice will be surely increased as it sees that he is adopting plans to improve that advice and give it force.

This grading of the New York Free Circulating staff has been dwelt on at length, although very simple, because it formed the

basis of the other gradings, now to be described.

The application of a similar system to the staff of the Brooklyn Public Library took place early in 1899, at a time when, owing to a crisis in the affairs of the library, it had temporarily ceased to do work. It had only four library assistants, and yet the probabilities were strongly in favor of an immediate and rapid expansion, such as actually did take place not long after. Expediency, therefore, pointed to the organization of the staff on the supposition that it would soon be of considerable size.

The grading was precisely similar to that just described, except that Classes C and D were combined and called Class C, and the letter D was used to designate members of the training class. The principal interest in the scheme as then adopted lies in its relations with the city civil service. The New York Free Circulating Library was a private institution, charitable in its origin, but broadening rapidly out into real public work. It had no relations with the city, except to apply annually for its subsidy and receipt for the monthly instalments thereof as paid over. There could be no question, therefore, of city civil service jurisdiction. The case in Brooklyn was different. The members of the Board were appointed by the Mayor, and the library was recognized as a city institution, although exactly what this meant had not yet been definitely determined. The scheme of service was adopted at first on the supposition that the board was to be as free in the matter as though it had been an entirely independent body. The question might never have arisen, but was precipitated by the city auditor's holding up the payroll on the ground that it had not been certified by the municipal Civil Service Commission. The question went at once to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion, and after he had decided that the city civil service regulations covered the library force, there was a further dispute with the state Civil Service Commission, exacerbated by a difference in political complexion between the two bodies. This held up the payroll for some time, and did not tend to reconcile any member of the staff to its new status. Matters having been settled, the commission promptly certified the payroll as it stood, in order to terminate the embarrassing situation, and then ensued a series of conferences with

the librarian on permanent grading. It was decided that the librarian and assistant librarian fell within the exempt class, and that other members of the staff could be divided into senior and junior assistants, the latter including only members of the training class until properly appointed to permanent positions. Whatever grading the library might choose to make within the senior assistant class (A, B and C) was therefore its own affair, the commission taking cognizance of it only so far as it involved increase of salary. The point of conflict came at entrance to Class C, or on appointment to permanent position in the library. The commission at first insisted that it should make its own eligible list, graded in accordance with its own examinations, although it agreed to admit no others except members of the training class to such examinations. At least one examination of the kind was held, the questions evidently being written by some outside librarian on general principles, and with little reference to our needs and conditions. Ultimately, however, the commission agreed to let us hold the examinations and to accept our rating, although, when the eligible list had once been formed, we were bound by it rigidly. In regard to persons outside our graded force, such as janitors and messengers, we were held strictly to civil service rules, selecting our men from the first three on the list submitted to us by the commission. An unsatisfactory person could be summarily rejected after trial for a specified period, and as many such were on the list, there was rapid rotation in office in this part of the force. In the graded staff, also, although it might seem that the commission had almost abdicated its powers in our favor, we felt the restriction that bound us to select from the top of the list. Even though we had originally made the ratings, it often happened that for the particular vacancy in question the sixth name might be that of the best-qualified person, and we had the disagreeable alternative of taking one who was not our first choice, or of appointing on trial and rejecting until the proper name had been reached—a process much in vogue in city departments, but tiresome to the appointing authority and ignominious to those who were thus rejected and who might be better qualified than the person desired for another kind of position.

In 1901 the New York Free Circulating

Library became the Circulation Department of the New York Public Library, under circumstances that gave it a separate governing body, responsible to the trustees of the Public Library, and a separate staff, whose organization was not necessarily the same as that of the reference staff. The annexed staff, of course, brought its own organization with it, and this, with some modifications, became that of the present Circulation Department. The principal changes were the limitation of Class C to three times the number of branch libraries and the almost total abolition of salary increases for length of service within grades. The former prevented unlimited promotion from D to C, and made necessary a selection from the waiting list to fill actual vacancies, and the latter, while not doing away with a difference of salaries in the same grade, made it possible to give the increases as a reward for good work. The designation of the grades by letters was objected to by some members of the board, on the ground that it meant nothing, so that alternative names were adopted for C, D and E, the two upper grades having already the names of librarian-in-charge and first assistant. Members of C were named second assistant librarians; D, assistants, and E, attendants.

When the Free Circulating Library grading was made, there were neither children's rooms nor children's librarians in New York, and very few anywhere. The former arose first and were served by persons assigned for the purpose, usually from Grade C. The organization, later, of a separate children's department, with jurisdiction over all children's rooms, made it necessary to place children's librarians in a separate class; but that they might not feel "out of the running" for branch librarianships, they were allowed to take examinations and advance from one regular grade to another, in addition, if they so desired. Catalogers were still graded regularly, however, although these might have been easily treated in a similar way. The special nature of their work, however, was recognized by a variation in the examination. The test for the children's grade was not an examination, but a series of periods of practical work in selected branch libraries, with observation and report and a final thesis. Candidates were specially selected by the supervisor of children's work, and so jealously has entrance into this grade been guarded that even now not more than

half of the forty or more assistants in charge of New York's children's rooms are members of it.

In later years a thesis also has formed part of the examination for Class A. This is written on an assigned subject, and the successful ones are sometimes, although not always, printed.

One of the difficulties connected with the grading in the Circulation Department of the New York Public Library was the assignment to proper grades of the staffs of the different institutions that consolidated with that library from time to time. There were altogether about half a dozen of these, with staffs varying in number perhaps from five to forty or fifty persons. It was decided to leave the assignment entirely to the authorities of these libraries, who practically graded their staffs on a plan corresponding with ours before consolidation, so that there was no change of grade afterward. The responsibility was thus thrown upon bodies of men with whose authority the new staffs were familiar and which they would be inclined to accept. The assignments were made with varying degrees of care and validity, but were, on the whole, just, and there was little complaint with them. Too low an assignment was corrected by the next examinations for promotion, and a person graded too high never, at all events, rose any higher. The smoothness with which these consolidations took place, even sometimes against the will and with the dismal forebodings of the dispossessed authorities, and the rapidity with which the entire staff became homogeneous, both in feeling and in quality of work, are sufficient justification of this particular policy, which was typical of that of the library in regard to other features of these consolidations.

In the year 1910 it was decided to grade the staff of the St. Louis Public Library. The principal differences between the problem here and that in the cases that have been described depended on the fact that this was an old library, with a comparatively large staff, having traditions of its own and justly proud of its achievements and of its library reputation. There had even been a feeling, at some time in the past, on the part of some members of the board, that a graded staff was not a good thing, as it would hamper freedom of control. The staff, however, had reached such a size

that some kind of classification appeared inevitable, and the proper method of handling it seemed to be that indicated above as preferable, namely, as purely an administrative matter under the librarian's control, to aid him in making recommendations for appointment, promotion and increase of salary. This was explained to the board, and there being no objection, a notice was at once inserted in *Staff Notes*, the medium of communication between the librarian and the staff, that the force would be shortly divided into grades, "the object being to represent definitely the exact position occupied by each one, and to fix the maximum salary belonging to each grade." There was some additional preliminary explanation and a request for suggestions and opinions. After a lapse of about six months, during which the plan became familiar to all by discussion, both informal and in the weekly meetings of the heads of departments, the grading was announced by the publication in *Staff Notes* of the principles on which it had been made, with explanations in considerable detail. The names of those assigned to the different grades were not given, but each member of the staff was notified separately of his own grading, unless this was obvious from the published explanation, as in case of branch librarians. It was announced that the grading was not an act of the Board, but "simply a schedule expressing the formal manner in which . . . recommendations will hereafter be made to the board."

This scheme was more thoroughgoing than any of those previously noted, in that it provided a place and designation for everyone in the library's employ. The force was divided into three sections—regular grades, special grades and ungraded occupations. The former were classified practically as in New York; the special grades were made to include catalogers and children's librarians, with any special positions of enough importance to be placed there; the "ungraded occupations" were those of janitors and their assistants, messengers, elevator men, binders and other miscellaneous employees. In the regular grades A and B were limited, and while C and D were not formally so, it was announced that they would not be indefinitely increased. It was provided that those in special grades might qualify also for regular grades and be transferred thereto if desired.

In assignment of members of the staff to grades, existing conditions were recognized as far as possible, with no immediate attempt to remedy faults that might exist therein. Statement was made that all persons who might consider themselves wrongly graded would have early opportunity to show their fitness for the grade above, either in the regular way or in some other, if it could be devised. It was stated that the qualifications that would gain the librarian's recommendation for promotion from grade to grade (which, it will be remembered, consists merely in an increase of salary, so far as the board takes cognizance thereof) would in general be of three kinds—educational, to be ascertained by certificate or diploma, or failing these, by examination; special, to be ascertained in some cases partly by examination, in others by mail, in others by certified experience; and personal, to be ascertained by personal knowledge.

In connection with the scheme, the training class was much extended in scope and its course broadened and made to cover an educational year.

Here, as in New York, the scheme is entirely distinct from the municipal civil service, but for a different reason. In New York the library is a private institution, occupying city property and doing public work by provision of a contract which does not provide for extension of the city civil-service rules over the library force; in St. Louis, the merit system has not been introduced at all among city employees. Should it be introduced in the future, and should it be decided that the members of the library staff are strictly employees of the city, we might have here the Brooklyn experience over again, as detailed above. For purely selfish reasons, therefore, the St. Louis

Public Library should be well satisfied with the *status quo*.

In concluding, it may be well to call attention again to the fact that such schemes as these are designed to aid an appointing body or officer, not to control him. They would be of little value to a municipality desiring to limit a political mayor's power for evil, or to a mayor wishing to keep his board of library trustees within bounds, or to a board anxious to curb its librarian's propensity to appoint personal favorites. Such a plan presupposes that appointment and promotion for the good of the service are desired, and it serves to bring this about so far as it may. A board, or a librarian, could depart from it or violate its provisions in a dozen ways. What, then, is the use of it? In a small staff, it has no uses. It would be as silly to grade such a staff and make rules for its promotion as it would be for a housekeeper with a cook and one maid to call the former Class A and the latter Class B, and draw up rules for their appointment and promotion. But as soon as the size of the staff exceeds that at which the officer in charge can know each member and her work with intimate personal knowledge, then something of the kind becomes imperative. The members of such a staff are better satisfied that they are being treated with uniform justice, and that merit is properly recognized, if it is done in some systematic way like this, and the officer on whose recommendation appointments and promotions are made runs much less risk of making mistakes. Every librarian should, I believe, examine himself to make sure that his present scheme of service, whatever it may be, is sufficient for these purposes and adapted to secure their attainment smoothly and satisfactorily.

A CODE FOR CLASSIFIERS—ITS SCOPE AND ITS PROBLEMS

BY WILLIAM STETSON MERRILL, *Classifier of the Newberry Library, Chicago*

THE TWO-TOPIC BOOK

In the course of our inquiry into the scope and problems of a code for classifiers, we have found: (1) The art of assigning a book to its

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proper place in a scheme of classification is distinguished from the science of drawing up a scheme of human knowledge; (2) in applying this art to classifying books according to such a scheme, there are principles which determine our judgment in each case and enable the classifier to maintain a certain consistency

in his work; (3) these principles, as applied to a classification by date, by language, or by local treatment, relate to the limits of the class and are based largely upon the results of practical experience; in other words, are based upon usefulness.

In classification by subject, which in comprehensiveness and importance far outranks any other form of classification, the principle which should determine the assignment of a book to its proper class is not some feature of the book that is supposed to make it especially useful somewhere, but that characteristic which expresses what it is *about*; and this characteristic we found to be that imparted to the book by the author: *what* he means to write about, *that* is the main subject of the book. To this should be added the corollary that the class of reader for whom the book is intended must be considered in determining the classification.

Thus far we have dealt with books having one subject. We will now consider how we shall treat books (1) that cover two subjects, or (2) have as their subject some topic of a complex nature or having manifold relations with other topics. The difficulty in the first part of our inquiry was to find the significant feature of a book for purposes of classification; the difficulty in the second part of our inquiry will be to choose between two or more features of a book which appear equally significant for purposes of classification. Books of this character may be called either "two-topic books" or "two-face books," according as they cover two topics, or, Janus-like, face two ways, so far as their affinity for more than one class is concerned.

SPECIAL PROBLEMS

1. *Compound Titles*.—A book may treat of two coördinate topics, like electricity and magnetism, which are included in one book merely for convenience. They are not represented as uniting to form something else or as acting upon each other in any way. Yet the book must stand under one or the other topic; it cannot stand under both for obvious reasons. Now, we may class such a book either (1) under the first-named topic, or (2) under the topic which occupies the more pages, or (3) under some third topic which covers them both, like physics. The first rule is essentially arbitrary, the second is mechanical, the third is scientific and in accord with the

nature of classification. Personally, I prefer the third rule, if it is applicable to the case in hand. If it is not applicable, the topic receiving the fuller treatment should prevail. You will observe that I say nothing about convenience in *finding* the book by title. Such a principle, which is fully justified in the case of entering joint authors, has no place in classification. The author catalog guides the reader to the book; the subject catalog guides him to its contents.

The subject of a book may be the relation of something to something else; or it may deal with the action of one thing upon another. This relation may be stated or it may be only implied. A title may read: "Influence of German literature upon English literature," "Influence of the climate of California upon its literature," "Anglomaniá and the English influence upon Italy in the eighteenth century." Here we are told of the relation. But if the title reads, "Evolution and the fall of man," or "Laurence Sterne in Germany," we do not know without inspection of the book which factor acted upon the other, or even that there was any influence exerted at all. Yet in many cases of titles formed of two substantives or phrases joined by "and," the two topics are not coördinate, like electricity and magnetism treated in one book; but the purpose of the book is to describe how one thing has affected another.

Let us take one of the examples given above, "Evolution and the fall of man." By this I understand the influence or the effect which the doctrine of evolution has produced upon people's idea of the fall of man. The doctrine of evolution has undergone no change, but our ideas of the fall have, so we are to infer. Now, what is the information here conveyed? It is a description of certain changes, and those changes have taken place, not in the doctrine of evolution, but in the doctrine of the fall as ordinarily interpreted. The pith of the book is, then, the fall of man, and in this case this topic should determine the classification of the book. Other examples of a similar kind are, "Geography and history," books upon this topic usually showing how geography has affected the course of history, or how geography should be considered in the study of history; "Music and morals," which may, indeed, be merely fanciful, or it may treat of the refining influence of music upon morals.

Reverting now to the cases where the relationship of the two parts of a compound title is stated, let us analyze the situation. A book treats, we will say, of the influence of German literature upon English literature. Shall we class it under the first or under the second literature? Classed under German literature, it tells something of the effect of that literature abroad; classed under English literature, the book describes the changes wrought in that literature or the effect produced upon English literature by German literature. Which is the more important for us to know? Evidently the latter; for German literature is not changed by acting upon its neighbor, and hence the history of its external action is accidental, as it were; whereas English literature shows the traces of foreign influence upon it, perhaps in its form or its choice of topics. We have here, then, a bit of literary history essential to the student of English literature.

Take a more conclusive case: effect of old Norse literature upon English literature. Surely the value of such a book to a student of old Norse is negligible, but to the student of English it is very great. But if we have to deal with a book showing the effect, *e. g.*, of Laurence Sterne upon German literature, we meet another element, namely, person *versus* thing. This aspect of the matter will better be discussed presently under another heading. If the analysis we have reached is correct, the rule for compound titles will be this: (a) When two unrelated topics are treated in the same book, class under the one which receives the fuller treatment, unless there be some inclusive subject which includes both topics; (b) when a book treats of the influence of one thing upon another, class under the thing acted upon or affected by the other.

Shall we class a book on "feminine influence on the poets" under poetry by the preceding rule, or shall we put it under woman, perhaps as a special topic, in case the system of classification used by us brings together under woman all her various activities and the subjects associated with her? Evidently the poets are the ones affected. How could they help being so! But, bantering aside, our rule will not be violated in either case, because the place of this *topic* in a classification is indifferent to us, so far as our code is concerned.

A peculiar case is a thesis that recently appeared on "Themes from St. John's Gospel in early Roman catacomb painting." Here we have, as possible topics of classification, St. John's Gospel, painting, and catacombs, not to mention a possible bearing upon controversial theology. Barring out the last-named topic, the subject really described is painting in the catacombs.

A case that may possibly be considered under the present rule is that of wars of invasion. Cutter says, "Class a war of invasion under the country invaded." This seems a good precept, which is entirely borne out by the principle under discussion. The country invaded is the one affected most by the war; if the enemy conquer her, she loses her independence or pays an indemnity—both internal changes of profound significance to her history. If, on the other hand, she repels the invader, she is still the one affected, for, presumably, the invading power was fairly well prepared before he declared war and will suffer little internal derangement by his defeat. Even the invasion of Russia by Napoleon, which proved so disastrous to himself, had less effect on France as a country than it did upon Russia. The history of Russia is, therefore, the appropriate place for this invasion.

2. *Biography*.—Shall we class individual biography together, or shall we distribute it throughout the classification under those topics or events with which the person was most closely identified? This is a problem that has proven so insistent for solution that the makers of systems have made some provision for it. None of the four best-known systems—Dewey, Cutter, Library of Congress, or Brown—scatter *all* individual biography by subject. Cutter's compromise is to place lives of artists with art on account of the illustrations of an artist's work often included; biblical characters with Bible; kings and queens regnant under history on account of the difficulty of drawing a line between the life of a ruler and a history of his reign; popes under the papacy; printers under printing. Evidently the principle underlying all these cases is that the actor is *identified* with the subject. In the case of clergymen, this identification is not always so entire, because a clergyman is often eminent in literature or otherwise. In the case of military men, their career is

seldom limited by a single war, while, on the other hand, it is not long enough to cover the military history of their country. If a distinction is to be made between individual lives that go with the subject and those that do not, I believe Cutter's is a wise line of demarcation. The case of kings is peculiarly embarrassing. For if we class all under biography, we leave empty many sections of history covering individual reigns; while if we put all lives of kings in history, we leave out some of the most prominent characters in the world's biography. A similar situation is true of most memoirs of public characters.

Another kind of biography are diaries kept during a war, personal narratives of events and even travels. These are, as a rule, classed by the subject, because the personality of the writer is usually of less interest than the events narrated. This classification is also borne out by our canon of the intent of the author, which usually is to tell what happened or to describe what he saw, and not to tell what he did. Or if his personal actions do enter in as an important factor, they are largely illustrative of the subject. Yet when the narrator is a person of great prominence, the choice between biography and the subject is a delicate one. Should the personal diary, kept during a war by a general, be classed in biography, while the personal diary kept by a private be classed in history? Is the journey of General Grant around the world a biography or a book of travel? The decision rests, it seems to me, upon *what* the book is about. If the narrator is a man of such prominence that *he* is the real subject of the book, then that fact in itself determines the classification of the book. The classifier must, however, be left in each case to decide upon the narrator's prominence.

Another class of biographies is that treating of a person who is made the center of a group, such as "Lincoln and his cabinet," "Grant and his generals." Here the point is to determine whether the persons forming the group are introduced merely for the purpose of bringing out certain phases in the character of the principal, or are each the subject of a separate sketch. In the latter case the book is, of course, collective biography; in the former case, I should class with the life of the central personage. Again, a book may treat of the action of a certain character in

a certain event or chain of events, *e. g.*, "Cardinal Louis Aleman and the end of the great schism." The point to determine is what is the intent of the author; is he writing a life of Cardinal Aleman, or is he relating the history of the great schism, so far as it was influenced by Cardinal Aleman? We are brought here face to face with a principle that deserves separate treatment, the principle, namely, of the precedence to be given in classification to persons over events or things.

3. *Person vs. Thing.*—Man is a rational being, formed by the substantial union of body and soul. He thus unites within his own nature matter and spirit. He is superior to matter and acts upon it by his will. While he is occasionally the sport of natural forces, he is essentially superior to them, and to some extent controls them. He at least combines them and makes them the instruments of his will to produce certain effects. Man is thus the unifying agency in human events and to some extent in the course of nature. For that reason he has an interest to us that always outweighs in importance that felt for the matter with which he deals and the effects which he brings about. For that reason, when in classification a person figures in connection with a material object or an event, the person is to be given the precedence; *his* action and *his* share in events are factors that outweigh in importance and in interest their environment. The bearing of this fact upon the questions that we are discussing is just this: that whereas, under section 1, we formulated a rule that the book treating of the action of one thing upon another should be classed under the thing affected, now we must modify that rule, if I am right, and add an exception, namely: wherever a person is concerned, class under the person in preference to the thing.

Take the title last cited, "Cardinal Aleman and the end of the great schism." I should in any case put this book under Aleman. Or a work on "Laurence Sterne in Germany," meaning the effect of Sterne upon German literature, I should class with Sterne's life or with his works, and not in German literary history. Other titles of biographic works dealing with men and topics are: "Alexander Hamilton and the making of the Constitution," "Mme. Currie and the discovery of radium," "Influence of David Hume upon the course

of Scottish philosophy." I should put all of these under the biography of the persons named.*

But a work that treats not of a man and a thing, but of a man's philosophy or of his theories, or what not, is quite different. A synthesis of Spencer's philosophy has primarily nothing to do with Spencer as a man, and hence goes with its proper subject in philosophy. Otherwise we should run into absurdities as, *e. g.*, classing the whole controversy over evolution under the biography of Darwin, because, in one stage of the theory, at least, it was *his* idea.

Another phase of this question of individuals is where two persons are concerned, either in controversy or about some common cause. For example, the controversy between Bossuet and Fénelon regarding quietism; or a civil trial between two parties at suit; or a personal quarrel. If the cause of the controversy is a matter that has place in the classification, as the topic quietism, the book will be placed under that subject, the ground being that the topic concerns both persons equally, and hence assumes an importance in itself that outweighs any interest that either of the two persons can by himself have. The story of the quarrel between Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr is, on the other hand, entirely personal, and, in a way, is analogous to a criminal trial, where the person accused is generally taken as the subject of the trial. In the case of Hamilton and Burr, the person challenged, in this case Hamilton, is the subject of the quarrel. You will notice here, as in a former case, I disregard altogether the order of names on the title page. If the title should read, "Quarrel between Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton," I should still place it under Hamilton.

Lastly, we have works dealing with the influence of one man upon another, *e. g.*, "Indebtedness of Shakespeare to Boccaccio," "Dante and Virgil." Here our rule of classing under the thing affected is applicable to the person affected, because there is no question of the preference to be given to a person over a thing. Shakespeare's writings are

what was affected, not Boccaccio's; so of Dante.

4. *Diplomatic Correspondence.*—This kind of publication seems to be equally weighted at each end, so to speak. The documents to be found in the official correspondence of an ambassador with his government usually concern intimately the affairs of the country to which he, as its representative, is accredited; on the other hand, his purpose in communicating these facts is to guide his own government in foreign relations. How shall we decide under which country to classify the book? Let us apply our canon of subject classification: what is the intent of the author? In this case, the real author of the book is the official or the government issuing the dispatches or compiling the documents for public information. As official diplomatic documents, they would hardly be issued at all unless they concerned primarily the policy or the actions of the government issuing them. To proclaim officially the policy of *another* country through such a medium would be in the highest degree improper. Hence we may take the intent of the publication to be to exhibit the foreign policy or to justify the action of the country issuing it, and under that country it should be classed. Such light as it may throw upon the policy of the other country concerned is merely incidental. We may be confronted, it is true, with two accounts of the same events. The French Foreign Office, for example, may issue a series of diplomatic documents dealing with the causes of the Franco-Prussian war; and the German Foreign Office may issue a similar series. In this case we must either be content to separate them by countries or else class them as common material dealing with the Franco-Prussian war, which, as a war of invasion, will be classed under France.

Different entirely from official diplomatic correspondence are the gossipy diaries, letters and narratives of ambassadors and others, who write unofficially of events occurring under their observation. Such books will be classed strictly by the subject matter.

5. *Genealogy.*—A work, entitled "Defence of the Scottish regalia, 1651-52," which came to my hands not long ago, dealt with the part taken by the family of Ogilvie, of Barras, in preserving the crown plate of Scotland during those troublous times of Scotland's history. Is this political history or family history?

* Even if all the biographies of the persons named were placed under the respective subjects the statement in the text would still hold good, for the reason that books of a biographic character would hardly be mixed in one alphabet with technical or systematic treatises on the subject.

The canon which I should apply here would be that governing the classification of works dealing with persons. The Ogilvies were the persons concerned; the crown plate was the thing; Scotland was the scene of action. First in importance, not alone by our canon, but first, undoubtedly, in intent of the author, are the persons here written about, and as a contribution to family history, I should place this work in genealogy of the Ogilvies. Local histories are often full of genealogical data. But if the purpose of the author is plainly to write a history of the town, this may be taken as determining the classification of the book, and we must leave to the cataloger to bring out the genealogy.

Shall we put a history of the Brontës in genealogy or in literary history on account of the eminence of the most famous member of that family? I should say: Class in genealogy works whose primary intent and interest are the family, as such, no matter what may be the literary interest connected with certain members of the family. If, however, the book makes no pretense of treating the whole family or of tracing it through several generations, but is intended to give the lives of several literary members of the family, literature is plainly its proper location.

Genealogy *vs.* Religion might be used as a somewhat bizarre caption for a type of book dealing with the family history of persons all belonging to the same religious body. A prominent example that will occur to some of you are registers of birth, marriage and death issued by the various Huguenot societies. The history of Huguenots has a place in most classification under religious history; but the publications mentioned are to all intents and purposes precisely similar to registers of other families. In subject matter, therefore, they are genealogical. Yet the data here gathered together have a significance for both compiler and user that cannot be overlooked by the classifier, and the best solution would seem to be: (1) class collective genealogy of Huguenots as a special topic under genealogy, (2) class local genealogy of Huguenots with other local works of the same kind. Wherever any considerable number of persons of the same religion have settled in a place, especially in Colonial times, their presence there may be brought to the notice of the reader through the subject catalog. Their association with the place as settlers is

likely to be of more importance to the genealogist than their religious affiliation; hence we should treat their family registers locally.

6. *Series*.—The best disposition of series is an open question, and yet it seems worth while to seek some principles whereby consistency may be attained without relying upon arbitrary methods of procedure. Series are of several kinds. They may be: (1) works covering a certain period of literature, like the early English Text Society, or various German mediæval collections; (2) works upon one subject, *e. g.*, reprints of economic tracts, or the "Theological translation fund"; (3) rare or curious books, like the "Bibliotheca curiosa"; (4) documents and the like dealing with the history of a country or with one period of it, like "Chronicles and memorials of Great Britain and Ireland"; (5) works written by writers of a special school or literary tendency, *e. g.*, "Plays for an Irish theatre"; (6) works of merely the same form, like "American statesmen," or "Story of the nations"; or (7) publishers' series, made up of original works or of reprints, remotely or in no way germane to each other and merely issued in uniform binding. The point to be determined, if a distinction is to be made between series, is this: Have some series a significance as series which others have not? If they have, it is evident that this significance may well be made the ground upon which we may classify the series as a whole. Moreover, if separating the works of a series by subject destroys a practical usefulness which the series as a whole is intended to fulfil, then by separating the series we are sacrificing the prime intent of the maker of the series and depriving our classification of what is practically a comprehensive work composed of many parts.

Reverting to the various kinds of series just mentioned, I should say: (1) Class by series works covering a certain period of literature which has a certain distinction from other periods, like the Anglo-Saxon or early English period of English literature. So we keep together the Early English Text Society, but scatter "British poets." (2) Class by series works covering a specific field, but not those covering a generic field. Economic tracts is fairly specific, theology is too broad to be significant. (3) Rare and curious books are not significant as such; so scatter them, unless, indeed, we wish to bind several volumes

or pamphlets in one binding. (4) History of a country as a whole is pretty broad, and so we may split up a series like the *Rolls Series* into individual works. But it should be noted that many historical series include works that would, if classed by subject, be placed far away from history, *e. g.*, in literature or economics. By scattering the series we place this non-historical material by subject, but we deprive the investigator of works brought together especially as illustrative material and published only as such. (5) Class works of a special school together if collected to illustrate that phase of literature. (6) Scatter publishers' series. A further practical consideration is binding, which may properly be considered in keeping together a collection of monographs. All monographs covered by collective volume title pages must, of course, be kept together.

We have now touched upon a number of points of difficulty that arise in connection with the act of placing a book under its proper class. The number of cases might be indefinitely increased. *E. g.*, shall we class catalogs of books on special subjects located in a particular library by library or by subject? Shall we class books on the organization of Parliament under legislation or constitutional history or general history? Shall we put Fourth-of-July orations under United States or local history? Shall we consider theolog-

ical point of view in classing books on special doctrines of Christianity? We have seen that there are principles that indicate those characteristics of a book which have significance for the classifier and determine the place of a book in a scheme of classification; and these principles hold good whatever arrangement of *classes* may be made in a system. A code for classifiers, therefore, in which these principles should be presented would treat of how to determine the class where a *book* belongs. Such a code would be distinguished thereby from a system of classification which determines where that *class* shall stand with reference to other classes in a scheme of the arts and sciences. This code would bring together and systematize the local practice of many classifiers in many libraries, a practice that is often based upon experience that is of far more weight than any merely theoretical considerations can be.

The instances which I have given should suffice, it seems to me, to show (1) that there are enough of such principles to make a book, (2) that these principles are not necessarily relative to a particular system of classification, (3) that a code of rules drawn up as I have outlined would be of great value to classifiers, and would result in securing greater consistency in classification and hence more efficiency in rendering the resources of our libraries available to those who use them.

STATE AID FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES

By EDWARD D. GREENMAN, *United States Bureau of Education Library*

THE varying vicissitudes of the movement to establish school libraries in the various states of this country resulted from sufficient or insufficient support from the states, and as their future welfare is so dependent upon state aid, a brief history of this movement should be of some value. To describe the history of the development of state aid in each state would be an interesting and instructive study, but is hardly possible in the limited space of this article, which is simply an attempt to describe typical movements for school libraries (especially from the side of state aid) and to trace the development of the ideas now embodied in the state laws on this subject. State aid to libraries takes two distinct forms: (1) Financial aid, through the appropriation

of funds, either directly or by local taxation; and (2) state supervision through library commissions, library organizers, and school library inspectors. It is only within the province of this article, however, to treat the first of these methods.

The history of school library legislation may be said to have had its real beginning in the rise and development of school district libraries. These libraries, though housed in school buildings and under the supervision of the school authorities, were primarily intended for the people of the school districts in which they were located, and were destined to serve the community, as is now the object of the free public library. They were, in fact, the earliest form of the modern free public library, but

were used more by the schools than by the people at large. This fact rapidly developed an appreciation for the value and importance of a collection of books in and for the school. As public libraries they were not generally a success, because the local unit was too small; so they gradually became either strictly school libraries or formed the nucleus for a free public library.

The movement for school district libraries in this country began in New York state in 1826, when Governor De Witt Clinton recommended their establishment. The district library system, as first introduced into New York, owes its origin and rapid extension to the efforts of James Wadsworth, who suggested the plan to the legislature, which resulted in the law of 1833. This law authorized school districts in the state to raise by tax the sum of \$20 for the first year, and not exceeding \$10 for each succeeding year, for the purchase of a district library. However, very few districts availed themselves of this opportunity, so in 1835 an act was passed appropriating \$55,000 annually for three years, to be distributed among the districts, with a provision requiring each school district to raise an equal amount for the same purpose. This is probably the first instance of direct state aid for general libraries. In 1839 this appropriation was extended for five years, at the end of which time it was made permanent. Under these conditions, the district libraries increased rapidly until 1853, when at "high-water mark" they contained over 1,600,000 volumes. But from 1853 to 1888 the number of volumes in these libraries decreased to about 800,000, though the annual appropriation since 1838 had amounted to over \$2,500,000. However, of the 93 school libraries in the United States having 1000 volumes or over in 1887, New York had fifty-four. Under the district system, the money appropriated for school libraries was gradually permitted to be used for other school purposes. In 1892, a new law provided for the establishment of a school libraries division, under the Superintendent of public instruction, empowered to distribute the moneys for school libraries, and between 1892 and 1900 over one million dollars was expended for this purpose. Traveling teachers' libraries were sent out to various schools, and supervisory assistance given in the organization of school libraries. Since 1904 state aid for school libraries has

been apportioned on a fixed basis, and \$100,000 annually appropriated for this purpose. The number of books in the school libraries at the present time is over three million volumes, and there are ten thousand school libraries in the districts outside of cities.

In 1837, Massachusetts authorized each school district to expend the sum of \$30 to establish a library and \$10 a year for the purchase of books, to be made upon the recommendation and under the supervision of the Board of Education. In 1842 the legislature granted the sum of \$15 to each district which would appropriate an equal amount or more. The first two years it cost the state \$22,000, but the demand for aid gradually decreased until 1850, when the law was repealed and the school district libraries were superseded by township libraries. Michigan, also, in 1837, gave each district the power to raise money by tax for establishing and enlarging school district libraries; each district so doing was entitled to its proportion of all the fines collected in the county, according to the number of children between the ages of five and seventeen.

Connecticut granted school districts the power to levy a tax for school district libraries in 1838. In 1856, after years of inactivity, a law was passed giving \$10 to each district the first year and \$15 each succeeding year, providing a similar amount was raised by taxation or subscription. From 1840 to 1850, Rhode Island, Iowa, Indiana, Maine, Ohio and Wisconsin passed laws providing for the support of school libraries, and before 1876 seven other states had made similar provision. In most of these states the funds necessary for establishing and supporting school libraries were secured by local tax or through the authorized use of a certain per centum of the moneys appropriated for schools.

The Constitution of the state of Wisconsin made provision for the support and maintenance of school libraries. Ten per cent. of the school fund was authorized to be used for the purchase of district school libraries, and a district tax not exceeding \$30 a year was permitted. In 1867 this was increased to \$100. However, in 1854 there were 875 school libraries, with 14,000 volumes, and in 1887 about 273 libraries, with 15,000 volumes, a "paltry and disgraceful showing," considering the amount appropriated. The new law of 1887 granted each district ten cents for each person

of school age in the district. But the purchase of books with this money was optional, and up to 1895 only about 80,000 volumes were added to the libraries. At that time the law became mandatory, and in eight years 489,000 volumes were added to the school libraries. Now about one hundred thousand volumes are added to rural and village school libraries every year, "all having for their object the inculcation in the rising generation of a taste for good reading." Wisconsin is doing a wonderful work in assisting school libraries through instruction given to teachers in the various methods of library work, with detailed rules for the organization and management of the libraries, and through the publication of a valuable annotated list of books from which selections must be made for the library.

That the early system of school district libraries did not prove a decided success in any state, and was a failure in most of them, was due to several factors: (1) The district, as a local unit, was too small; (2) Insufficient appropriations for establishment and support; (3) Indifference in administering the laws, and incompetent supervision; (4) A lack of public interest and use of the books. A county superintendent in Indiana reports, in 1874, that: "The libraries are doing fairly well, being rarely, if ever, molested. If the case, box or apartment wherein contained is of good material and kept in the dry, the probability is they will serve the next generation, as well as they have this." Withal, the apparent failure of the system of school district libraries serving as a public need we find that it acted as a strong stimulus to awaken an appreciation for the value and importance of the library as an essential part of the equipment and activities of the public school system. The salient features and important provisions of the present laws relating to school libraries are those taken from the experiences of the various states in their attempt to secure an efficient system of school district libraries. In the early systems many states made direct appropriations for the establishment and support of school district libraries, without requiring local assistance from each district. However, the personal interest aroused by taking an active part in the establishment of any library is such a prominent factor in its successful maintenance that the principle of granting state aid to libraries should always

be based upon the idea of local coöperation and financial assistance.

Since 1890 there has been a marked tendency in school legislation to promote the organization and provide for the support of school libraries through direct appropriations of state moneys and through the assistance given by library commissions. The first state library commission was organized in 1890, and within the next ten years 17 states had provided by law for such commissions, while in 1911, 24 states have organized library supervision through library commissions or other agencies. The rapid growth of the public library caused a similar movement towards promoting libraries in schools, resulting in larger and more adequate appropriations and a more liberal appreciation, especially by teachers and superintendents, for the educational value of school libraries. In 1896 there were in the United States more than 940 school libraries having 1000 volumes or over, in 1900 about 1725 libraries, and in 1906 nearly 4000 school libraries with over 1000 volumes each. This shows a remarkable increase in the number of school libraries of this size, and the showing made in the number of smaller school libraries is even more remarkable. New York state having over 15,000 school libraries in 1906, Georgia having 2500 school libraries in 1907, and Michigan, with 6000 in 1909, having a total of nearly 2,000,000 volumes.

Following is a brief résumé of the laws relating to state aid for public school libraries:

ALABAMA.—In 1911 a bill was passed appropriating \$100 annually to each county, to be used in establishing and maintaining rural school libraries, \$10 to be available to each of ten rural schools, provided each raise a similar amount, and provided, also, that the county school commissioners appropriate a like sum for each school.

ARIZONA.—Allows \$50 a year to every school district containing 100 children or more for the purchase of books for school libraries. The libraries must be kept in the school houses, but may be used by the people upon payment of a small fee.

ARKANSAS.—Has no school library law.

CALIFORNIA.—Grants to each rural district ten per cent of its share of the school fund for school libraries. In the cities, \$50 is allowed for every 1000 children. Fifty per cent of the fees received for teachers' certificates may be used for a teachers' library. In school districts, five to ten per cent of the county fund may be used, provided it does not exceed \$50.

COLORADO.—Allows an annual tax of one-tenth of a mill for the support of school libraries which are open to the public on certain conditions.

CONNECTICUT.—The State Treasurer, upon the order of the State Board of Education, shall pay ten dollars to every school district and to every town maintaining a high school, which shall raise a similar amount to establish or secure books for a school library, and also \$5 annually for support and maintenance of the library. Additional aid is given in proportion to the number of pupils.

DELAWARE.—Appropriates \$100 annually for the purchase and circulation of traveling libraries for school use. Provides for free public libraries in school districts, the amount of aid depending on the class of the district.

FLORIDA.—The state Constitution grants an annual tax of three mills on the dollar, which may be expended for school purposes, including school libraries.

GEORGIA.—No school library law.

IDAHO.—At least three per cent of the money appropriated annually to any district shall be applied for the maintenance of a school library. Books are to be selected from a list submitted by the State Board of Education. Also prescribes rules for the care of the libraries.

ILLINOIS.—Authorizes the school directors to use, for school libraries, all funds remaining after all necessary expenses are paid.

INDIANA.—Permits cities of 30,000 or over to levy a tax each year not exceeding four cents on \$100 of the taxable property in said city for the support of free public libraries in connection with the public schools. Permits a tax of one mill on the dollar for other districts.

IOWA.—Allows not less than five nor more than fifteen cents for each person of school age residing in the district, to be used from the school fund for the purchase of books for school libraries. Books must be selected from lists recommended by the state.

KANSAS.—A tax not to exceed two mills on a dollar may be levied by each school district for a district library, the revenue to be used for the purchase of books on history, biography, science, and travel.

KENTUCKY.—Gives the Board of Education power to establish and maintain a school library out of any funds except those received by taxation or from state funds.

LOUISIANA.—Whenever a free public school or grade thereof shall raise by private subscription or otherwise the sum of \$10 for the establishment of a school library, the school directors shall appropriate from the school funds an equal amount to be used for the same purpose. After the first year, when a sum of \$5 is raised, school directors shall give not less than \$5 nor more than \$15 for the

purchase of books, to be selected from approved lists.

MAINE.—No school library law.

MARYLAND.—Ten dollars per annum is paid out of the state school funds to any school district for a school library, provided the people of the district raise the same amount annually for the same purpose. The state library commission shall give advice and counsel to all public school libraries, assist and encourage their establishment and maintenance and formulate rules and regulations for their proper use.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Has no school library law, but grants \$100 to a free public library if the library is made useful to the teachers and students. Authorizes school trustees to expend twenty-five per cent of the school funds for reference books, maps, and apparatus.

MICHIGAN.—The proceeds of all fines for any breach of the penal laws in county shall be apportioned among the townships, districts and cities to be used for school libraries. The voters of each township are also authorized to vote a tax for the support of these libraries.

MINNESOTA.—Each district may secure from the state one-half the amount expended for the books for a school library, provided the books are selected from an approved list. No district may receive more than \$20 on the first purchase, nor more than \$10 on any subsequent purchase.

MISSISSIPPI.—When any free public school shall raise \$10 for a library, the superintendent of education of any district may grant \$10 to said school, to be paid out of the county school fund. Not more than \$100 shall be paid to any one district in any year. Books must be selected from lists compiled by a county library commission, composed of the county superintendent and two teachers, who shall also make rules and regulations governing the use of the libraries and their proper maintenance.

MISSOURI.—Authorizes school boards to use from the school funds for a school library not less than five, nor more than twenty cents for each pupil in the district. Books must be selected from a list approved by a state library board.

MONTANA.—Grants a tax not less than five, nor more than ten per cent, of the county school fund, provided it does not exceed \$50. In cities \$50 is allowed for every five hundred school children. Books must be selected from an approved list.

NEBRASKA.—The sum of ten cents for each pupil is set aside annually from the school funds of each district, to be used as a district library fund for the purchase of books.

NEVADA.—The superintendent of public instruction shall set apart for each school district, out of the school funds, a sum not less

than \$3, nor more than \$5 for each teacher in the district, and an additional sum of not less than five, nor more than ten cents for each census child.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Has no school library law.

NEW JERSEY.—Grants \$20 to any district to establish a school library which raises by tax or in any other way an equal sum, and \$10 annually under the same conditions, for maintaining the library. Approved books must be purchased. One hundred dollars is granted to establish a pedagogical library for teachers if a like sum is raised, with not less than \$50, nor more than \$100 annually for its maintenance.

NEW MEXICO.—No school library regulations.

NEW YORK.—The commissioner of education is authorized to apportion the money annually appropriated for school libraries, etc., as follows: To each city and union school district maintaining an academic department, a quota of \$100 for each academic department is granted for books, pictures and apparatus; to each city an allowance equal to the amount raised from local sources, but not to exceed \$18, and \$2 additional for each duly licensed teacher employed; also \$250 for each academic department, to be used for books, pictures and apparatus; to each union free district maintaining an academic department an allowance equal to the amount raised from local sources, but not to exceed \$268 annually, and \$2 additional for each teacher; to all other school districts, an allowance equal to the amount raised from local sources, but not to exceed \$18 annually, and \$2 additional for each teacher. Each city and school district is further empowered to raise moneys by tax or to receive gifts for beginning or caring for the school library.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Whenever a public school shall raise \$10 for a library, the county board and state Board of Education each grant \$10 additional. The same regulation is followed whenever \$5 is raised for enlarging the library.

NORTH DAKOTA.—Appropriates \$750 annually for district school libraries to be circulated as traveling libraries. District boards may appropriate not less than \$10, nor more than \$25 for each school library.

OHIO.—The Board of Education of any school district, where there is no public library, may appropriate not to exceed \$250 for the purchase of books for a school library, which shall be under the control of the board.

OKLAHOMA.—Grants from the school district fund from \$5 to \$100, according to the number of teachers. A list of books is furnished.

OREGON.—Allows each district to levy a tax of not less than ten cents for each child of school age. Books must be selected from an approved list, and must be kept in the school-house, under the supervision of the teacher.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The new school laws of 1911 contain the following regulations for school libraries: (1) Every school library shall be under the supervision of the board of school directors or a board of library trustees; (2) this board shall make and enforce rules and regulations for the care of the school library, purchase books, appoint the librarian, etc.; (3) they may appropriate annually for the support and maintenance of the library such sums as they may deem necessary, not exceeding one mill on the dollar of the total valuation of taxable property in the district; (4) books may be circulated, branch libraries established, and the library kept open evenings.

RHODE ISLAND.—Grants authority to towns and school districts to appropriate such money as they shall judge necessary.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Whenever a free public school raises \$10 by private subscription for the establishment of a library, the county Board of Education and the state board each give the same amount. Whenever \$5 is raised to enlarge the libraries, the state board duplicates it. Books must be approved by the county board.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—An amount equal to ten cents per capita for each person of school age may be reserved from the county school fund to be used in the purchase of books for a county school library. These libraries travel in designated circuits, consisting of not more than ten schools.

TENNESSEE.—One per cent. of the general education fund shall be used to encourage and assist in the establishment and maintenance of public school libraries. Whenever any school shall raise the sum of \$20 or more by private subscription for the establishment of a library, the state shall grant to such school a sum equal to one-half the amount raised. Whenever \$10 additional is raised the state allows \$5, provided that no school shall receive more than \$30 annually. The state supplies a list of approved books.

TEXAS.—An excellent system of school libraries is maintained by local subscription, but there is no state regulation.

UTAH.—Every school board, except cities of the first and second classes, is required to set aside annually fifteen cents per capita for each child in the district between the ages of six and eighteen years. This fund must be spent for books for school libraries purchased under the supervision of the school board.

VERMONT.—Has no school library law, but the library commission circulates traveling libraries for schools.

VIRGINIA.—Has no school library law, but a circulating library for schools.

WASHINGTON.—Each county may establish a circulating library for school use, and may levy a tax not to exceed one-tenth of a mill for such libraries. Pupils must read at least

one of the books in the school library before graduating.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Each district may expend \$10 a year for books for a school library. All books must be selected from an approved list. Five dollars a year is granted to employ a person to look after the library after school hours and to keep the library open part of a day each week for lending books to the pupils.

WISCONSIN.—From the school fund or other income for school districts, each county shall withhold annually an amount equal to ten cents per capita for each person of school age in the county, said money to be expended for books. The state publishes a list of books from which the selection must be made.

WYOMING.—Permits the establishment of school libraries, and provides a tax of not less than one-eighth of a mill, nor more than one-half of a mill for a county school library.

The amount of state money given to school libraries is comparatively small. South Carolina is aiding the establishment of a system of rural school libraries with an annual appropriation of \$5000; Delaware is assisting school libraries by means of traveling libraries, for which \$100 a year is allowed; Connecticut appropriated a trifle over \$8000 in 1910, and expended nearly \$30,000; Minnesota appropriated \$35,000 in 1911; Wisconsin spent \$64,000 in 1910; Michigan expended \$163,000, and New York about \$250,000 in 1910. Eight states give no financial aid whatever, and many others inadequately small amounts. However, under the stimulus of satisfactory legislation, every schoolroom in this country should be supplied with a good collection of books. The value of the school library as a factor in the education of the child is well known. The mere training of the child to read in school is but slight progress in his education, compared with the practical application of this knowledge utilized outside the schoolroom. Most cities and large towns supply efficient library facilities, but the rural districts are rarely furnished with sufficient reading matter. It is here that the school library of the present day might well revert to the old usage of the district school library and serve the people, as does the public library in cities and towns. Every rural school should house a small collection of books, which, within well-defined limits, could be circulated among the people of the school district. It is in this field especially that a small state appropriation for school libraries would be a long forward step in the movement to better

the conditions of the rural population, and would stimulate education in a manner not measurable by the amount appropriated.

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THE FACTS ABOUT OLD EGYPTIAN LIBRARIANS—A REPLY

A VERY admirable Egyptologist has taken the pains to review a rather unimportant book on old Egyptian librarians in a recent number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, and in that he is so admirable an Egyptologist it is worth the pains needed to set him right as to his facts; while one may venture to do so, since being a scientific specialist, he will welcome the facts, even if they destroy some pretty illusions and fancies and a cherished argument against a very black *bête noire*. Professor Max Müller (the archaeologist in question) will realize that even a librarian may be something of a pedant when it comes to facts, and that though he be not a specialist in Egyptology, he may be something of a specialist in library science—and to all true specialists facts must be facts, though the heavens fall. Nor is it presumption on the part of a babe in Egyptology to set the veteran right, for this case proves that a man may be a very monstrous Egyptologist indeed and yet not so spry a bibliothecologist as many another.

The facts that we have in mind are facts as to the book in question, facts as to the nature of libraries, and facts as to old Egyptian libraries and librarians. This leaves out

of account such matters as the proper spellings of Thoth, Seth, Maat, Seshait, etc., the singular and plural of writing and other such technical matters of no direct library concern.

To begin with the errors about the book. Professor Max Müller says that the author "has used great poetic license, especially in assuming *a priori* that in Egypt scribe and librarian were synonymous." What the author really says is (p. 3-4): "Every educated man, every graduate of a sacred college, a palace school or a treasury school, was a scribe, or writer, just as everyone in the Middle Ages was a cleric, or clerk, and every college graduate used to be a Bachelor of Arts. He might be a military or treasury or stable, temple, palace or library scribe; but if he was an educated man, in whatever field, he was a 'scribe.'" Who is using poetic license?

Professor Max Müller says that "the author has in a very laudable way confessed drawing from secondary sources which he has quoted." What the author says (preface) is "that the papers are wholly from original sources, in the sense that no statements are made on the authority of secondary sources." Moreover, this is the fact. Possibly, Professor Max Müller distinguishes between original sources and sources in the original language, or the original texts *in situ* and transcriptions; but "original sources," distinguished from secondary, have a clean-cut technical meaning other than either of these. They include contemporary documents and eye-witness evidence, as over against a literary restatement of such evidence. It is the difference between a corpus of inscriptions and a written history between first hand and second hand. For example, the famous Hittite Treaty of which "Müller's edition is the only one which is done with care and accuracy" (Breasted, 1906), is a translation of an original, unknown when Breasted wrote in 1906, but discovered among the Hittite records and reported by Winckler a year or two later. Müller's text is, however, not a secondary source because it is a translation, nor because it is a transcription from the lost original translation on a silver tablet.

To imply that an investigator relies on secondary sources when he has, in fact, used original sources, is like charging arson and murder against an unoffending citizen. We happen to know that the author was not only careful to use original authorities, but was at some labor to compare the words of the original language even (however painfully and inadequately) in the case of some pivotal words at important points, and, while in Egypt, to see some of the actual archaeological circumstances in a correct, if amateur, method.

Again, it is said that the author "collected out of Breasted's translations." The author himself says that it was from Breasted, "The book of the dead," the various publications

of the Egyptian Exploration Fund, Research Account, etc., etc., and "the most fruitful of all," Mariette's "Denderah" (p. 82-4). As a matter of fact, the most extensive series was taken from Deveria's French version and afterwards compared with Breasted and others.

Professor Müller says that "the writer's views on Egyptian religion are taken from Lepage Renouf"; but the author himself says quite clearly, on page 84, that "the most helpful aid" is Lanzzone's "Dizionario," and because of its "superb list of references to sources." As a matter of fact, the views of professional Egyptologists are so bitterly differing that they, perforce, drive to the sources—if they do not drive to drink and despair! The author's views are, in fact, taken first from the "Book of the dead" and then the other references of Lanzzone. He used chiefly the Renouf-Naville translation of the "Book of the dead" (which he read several times), but how far from slavishly may be seen on page 83.

Professor Müller fears "that the author has the widespread idea that many such libraries" as that of Ashurbanipal existed in the ancient Orient, each representing "all knowledge of the land and age." The author nowhere says that he has such an idea, and it may be confidentially said, in this presence, that he has no such idea at all, and never has had. There are many libraries in England, though there be but one British Museum. No one supposes that the libraries of Shalmaneser I. or Sargon I. were equal to that of Ashurbanipal; but this does not prove that the Bodleian is not a library because it is not the British Museum.

Turning to the facts as to library usage, one may first set right the implication that a library is not a library when it is an archive. At a later period in Egypt, as the Papyri show, a man could send a book (biblion) to a keeper of books (bibliophylax) and have it put in a library (bibliotheke), and this library not be a library, according to Professor Müller, because it was a depository of official records! Yet the word used is the word that was used, and has been used constantly ever since, and is now used in all languages except English for library. The Egyptians themselves thus called a library a library, even if it was an archive, and this is the practice with the best modern experts in book history (Birt, Buchrolle, p. 247), "when the library was an archive of account books and official documents." Library is the generic word for all collections of written documents, their place and their keeper. If one is to be keen about distinguishing kinds of libraries and restrict the word library to collections of "literary" works, still archive is not the correct word for this "bibliotheke," but "registry," "acc. to present-day use of language" (Holtzinger, "Registratur u. Archivkunde," page 7).

The fact clearly is that those "poor Philadelphians" referred to by Professor Müller

perhaps justly felt that the world was being misled as to the actual contents of the so-called temple library at Nippur; but instead of meeting by a statement of facts, they rushed to a perfectly untenable bibliothecal position by denying in effect to libraries not composed in major part of belletristic literature the title of library, and calling libraries with non-archival material "archives."

And why, indeed, does Professor Max Müller object to attributing to "librarians" the keeping of copies of the divine oracles? Is the keeper of a special library of Bibles not a librarian? When the people of Sparta made their kings custodians of the responses from the various shrines, sent for by the State through their special oracle bringers and deposited in the public collections, and the laws for which, one by one or in quantity, they had likewise sent and received the approval of the oracle, also the Athenian oracles captured by Cleomenes, were not these kings "librarians"? If these "keepers" of books were not librarians, what were they? They, of course, were not "librarians," because "liber" and the Latin tongue had not been invented when these began to be used, but they were keepers of books, just as the keeper of printed books or the keeper of manuscripts in the British Museum to-day.

Then why, too, pray, cannot "the famous archive of diplomatic dispatches at El-Amarna" be called a library? In the first place, a library in these days, even if composed wholly of printed public documents or even manuscript originals or transcripts in bound form, would never be questioned as a library—and some of the Amarna tablets were not originals at all, but copies. In the second place, the Amarna library contained some documents not of a registerial or official record character, and may have contained many more, as the library at Boghaz Keui, the temple library at Karnak, did. Is a library not a library because it has some public documents? The Library of Congress has some splendid collections of archival material. Is it an archive, not a library?

The statement that "the house of books" means nothing but the "office," is a categorical statement and may be categorically denied even by one who is not an Egyptologist. Compare, for example, "keepers of the vizier's records" (p. 40) with the "keepers of the house of rolls" (p. 45), and see whether this house relates to the place where books are written only, and not to books kept. Examples could be multiplied, but one more example should make quite clear. In the Rameses II. inscription, called the "Blessing of Ptah" (Breasted, 3:410), it is said in effect that although the official archives, which have been in the "house of books" from before the first dynasty (the time of Re) until Rameses II. (thy majesty), should be searched, no record would be found of certain matters. Now, the author of this inscription certainly

recognized the "house of books" as a place where written documents may have been kept for 2000 years, and are presumed to have been kept carefully and completely. Anyone who has visited the house of books at Edfu will pity the scribe whose "office" it was. The author did not verify on the spot, but a very good secondary authority says that it contained "many chests" of books, quoting the hieroglyphic sign which looks like and means "chest."

As to the facts relating to Egyptian libraries and librarians. In brief, and to begin with, the broad facts, which no one will dispute, are that, even before 2500 B.C., there were certainly hundreds of thousands of written documents kept for more than temporary use in various places and receptacles in some ordered way, and in some cases with persons charged with the care and a prompt production of these on occasion. This is a matter of legitimate inference as to Egypt during nearly the whole period from 4200 B.C., but begins to be a matter of evidenced historical fact from about 2700 B.C. in a more direct fashion. From this time on increasingly we learn that there were collections of documents kept in special receptacles in charge of special keepers, these being called by names, which, when the Greek regime in Egypt came in, were translated into the familiar words of modern library history. These libraries contained from this time on certainly not only business documents, diplomatic letters, diaries, etc., but at least medical books, religious writings and histories or annals, written up from the official diaries with a literary purpose. Not even a Nippurologist, still less an Egyptologist, would deny that there were probably thousands of collections of papyri or leather rolls kept in bookcases of like type to those afterwards known as theke, kibotos, ciste, etc., etc., or in places described with the determinative of house or room, under the official care of some appropriate scribe or master, and that the name of hundreds of such keepers of books must be on the monuments if they could be identified.

Professor Max Müller would be among the last to deny that there were millions of written documents not only existing, but "laid up" or "kept" in Egypt before Greek times or Ashurbanipal. He seems, however, to put himself in the position of denying that a collection of these under the charge of a responsible keeper was a library, even if it was considerable in extent and contained books other than official records.

As for the facts, which are not undisputed, because they have been disputed by Professor Müller, three of his contradictions may be briefly referred to: that the Amarna archive "cannot be called a library," that "house of books" should be read rather "house of writing," and that there are no librarians on the monuments.

As for Amarna, the facts are: (1) that a

special room or building contained original diplomatic correspondence, copies of other letters, and a certain small amount of non-archival matter; (2) that "all the bricks" of building "number nineteen" were stamped with a certain inscription, which so good an archaeologist as Newberry, who first made the full observation, says "expressly states" that it was "the place of the library of the Pharaoh," while Petrie renders "the place of the records of the palace of the king." The inscription certainly contains the idea which Brugsch calls "Bucherei," and which is a teutonized "library" or "bookery."

As for "writing," rather than "book," with "house" and the facts as to "office," a bibliothecologist must proceed with caution in calling attention to the fact that the words for roll or book rather than for writing seem often to predominate among the words used. At Amarna, Edfu and Philae, this seems (to the mere bibliothecologist) to be the case. However that may be, the following are a few facts: Rameses IV. (p. 53) goes into the "house of sacred writings" to examine the records. In Heliopolis (p. 36), King Neferhotep proceeded to the "house of writings" (rolls or books) to seek the ancient writings. He found and opened the books (rolls). This is not "office," but permanent depository of written documents.

As for there being no librarians on the monuments, there are at least many masters and scribes of books (rolls, not writing), who had charge of archives, records, "sacred writings," or other concrete written documents usually translated "books." Whether it is true that "no librarian has yet been found on the monuments" depends wholly on whether librarian is to be used in the historical and proper bibliothecological sense or not. There were keepers of books and keepers of libraries, using the Greek words which have been associated with the office ever since in translation, and we have, in fact, the names of officials in whose custody written documents were so placed. There are many such names of custodians of books, which were preserved for contemporary practical purposes or for posterity, on the Egyptian monuments.

It is always something of a pity to lay the dry, cold, joy-killing, merciless hand of pedantry on creations which have delighted good people. Not in wrath, but in sadness, under a sense of duty and in justice to the thousands of Egyptian keepers of books, to whom the title of "librarian" has been denied, we have taken up the labor of setting Professor Müller right as to the facts. Perhaps simple gratitude even called for this much. Professor Müller's works have been of no mean aid to us among the secondary sources, which we have freely used for general knowledge and bibliographical guidance, but have not quoted as authority, because they were secondary.

E. C. RICHARDSON.

THE CHECKING OF SERIALS

THE plan here outlined follows substantially the system now employed at the University of Illinois library. The distinguishing characteristic of the system is that periodicals are checked in a series of files, the general basis of classification being the frequency of issue. In this respect it differs radically from the system employed at the Free Library of Philadelphia, as described by Mr. Reinick in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of August, 1911.

Publications are classed in the following groups:

1. Daily papers.
2. Weekly and semi-weekly papers.
3. Monthly and semi-monthly magazines.
4. Quarterlies and irregulars of at least four numbers per year.
5. Annuals, semi-annuals, biennials, and irregulars of less frequency than four times a year.
6. College and university publications.
7. United States publications.

For the checking of daily papers, a large sheet is used, whereon the papers received by the library are alphabetically arranged, the sheet containing a space for each paper for each day of the month. In this way it is easy for the assistant to keep track of papers not coming. At the end of the month the record is transferred to a card ruled for each month of the year, so that a yearly record of the receipts may be preserved in a convenient form.

Weekly and semi-weekly papers are checked in on cards of standard size in a separate file. These cards are placed in a tray about six and one-half inches wide, all at the left side of the tray. As a number is checked in, the card is moved to the right side of the tray. At the end of the week the assistant writes for the numbers not in, as shown by the cards at the left of the tray. In this way the assistant need not look over any cards unnecessarily. The cards show the catalog numbers, and these are marked on each paper. After a wait in the reading-room, these publications go to their proper places on the shelves.

Monthly and semi-monthly magazines have a separate file, and are checked in on cards of standard size, ruled for each month of the year. These are also placed in wide trays and moved over to the right as numbers are checked. At the end of the month, the numbers not in are written for, as shown by the cards at the left of the tray.

The fourth file contains the quarterlies and irregulars of at least four numbers per year, and these are checked in the same way as the monthly magazines, and missing numbers are written for at the end of each quarter.

As will be readily seen, it is very easy to keep the publications in these files up to date. The card in the catalog has a general entry, as, for instance, *v. 7-date, 1886-date*, which precludes the necessity of checking each num-

ber in the catalog, and there is no delay in sending numbers to the shelves.

Continuations in the fifth class, annuals, biennials, etc., are checked on cards ruled for date of receipt, term covered and volume number in parallel columns. These are filed in trays only as wide as the card, and no attempt is made to change their position as numbers are checked in. This may not be feasible, either, as annual reports, especially of public offices, are frequently issued so long after the end of the year, and irregulars are so capricious in their appearance that each card needs to be separately inspected to ascertain, by comparison with date of previous issue, when the next issue will be out. This file is simply gone through once a year, and numbers are written for that, in the judgment of the assistant, ought to be in.

This last list lends itself easily to subdivision, and in the University of Illinois library the paid periodicals in this list are placed in a separate file for the convenience of the order department. In the other files, paid periodicals, gifts and exchanges are all recorded together, the cards showing the origin.

All unbound volumes in this class may be sent directly to the shelves, except publications of a monographic character and such others as need special cataloging. Bound volumes will be accessioned, plated and marked before they go to the shelves.

A question as to the form of the catalog card here naturally arises. The *v.-date* entry does not seem sufficiently exact. A large library, with a separate document room, would naturally prefer a parenthetical entry, stating that information as to the exact volumes in the library may be had in the document room. A smaller library may prefer the following system: Make a catalog card for continuations, with a printed series of dates, past and future. Check on this card all volumes in the library, and add a note on the card, saying, "The library has all those checked." The shelf list may have the same kind of card. Then, as continuations come in, before a series card is replaced in the file, it may be taken to the catalog and the proper date checked. This may be done for the catalog cards and the shelf list without removing the cards from the trays. This usage would not be feasible in cases where most specific entries had to be made, and in these cases the cards would have to be removed for checking.

College and university publications have a separate file, largely on account of the temporary value of some of the material. As a number comes in it is checked directly on a catalog card on which the class number is marked; this number is entered on the pamphlet, and the pamphlet is then sent directly to the shelves. The card is filed in a separate catalog of college and university material, which is kept in a case convenient to the serial desk. No other entry is made of college and university material, except university

studies, and no shelf list is kept. The classification will naturally shelve these publications alphabetically by names of institutions, and it is easy to use them without cards being filed in the main catalog.

University studies and such other college and university material as needs an author card or analyticals in the main catalog are sent to the cataloging room when entered. Usually such studies have sub-series numbers. A card is then made also for the sub-series in the file, and if the studies of a certain institution are kept together on the shelves, the catalog number of the sub-series is indicated on the pamphlet. If it is the custom to treat a series of studies purely as separates, no class number is indicated, and the numbers are treated like all other separates after they leave the hands of the serial assistant.

Separates of college and university material are also entered in this file, and if the publications deserve representation in the main catalog, no number is assigned.

There is an obvious advantage in checking all United States material in one alphabet and having it all checked by the same person, especially in a depository library, where so much of it is received. Nevertheless, there is no reason why the cards should not be filed with the fifth group. The cards for the different series should show the shelf number and the parts be sent directly to the shelves, except for such volumes as have to be separately represented in the catalog, and in the case of bound volumes that must first be accessioned, plated and marked.

But after the regular series are disposed of, there remains a great deal of miscellaneous material, especially for a depository library, that may seem hard to dispose of, and at the same time keep available for use. A good way to treat this miscellaneous material is to transfer the series numbers from the invoice of the superintendent of documents to the pamphlets as they are checked off, and arrange them according to that classification in some place convenient to the Congressional set. All publications will in this way be made available without delay, and the classification will in no way interfere with the classification used by the library, nor preclude their later cataloging and transfer to the regular shelves.

It might appear that this system of checking serials would mean confusion, but such is not the case. The clearness of the records, the ease of keeping the files up to date, and the convenience for reference more than offset any inconvenience from this source. The assistants in charge will have no difficulty whatever in distributing the mail to the proper places. Nor is it necessary to lay out the mail in seven piles before checking, although it is convenient to have five piles: one for daily papers, one for groups two, three and four, one for group five, one for group six, and one for group seven.

In the University of Illinois library, the

serial assistants, as well as the library authorities, have a great liking for the system. Nor has this institution experienced any great difficulty in reference to inquiries as to whether certain numbers of a periodical have arrived, for the assistants very quickly develop an acquaintance with names and frequency of issue, and this lesser difficulty is offset by the greater advantage of a file up to date.

JACOB HODNEFIELD,
University of Illinois Library.

ONTARIO LIBRARY PROGRESS

In an address delivered at the annual meeting of the Ontario Library Association, April 8, 1912, giving a "Review of the work of the libraries branch of the Department of Education, Province of Ontario, for the year 1911," Mr. Walter R. Nursey, Inspector of Public Libraries, outlines what the department has actually done as follows:

"In pursuance of his promises, the Minister of Education, in addition to the ordinary annual grants paid to public libraries, either disbursed in 1911 or for which provision has been made in the estimates for 1912, has agreed to the following grants on account of library extension:

"1. An extra payment of \$1000, which last year was divided among 63 of the most deserving and needy of the struggling rural libraries.

"2. A sum of \$2000 to meet increased expenditures on account of library institutes.

"3. A sum of \$900 in 1911 and \$1200 in 1912 for holding the first library schools ever held in Ontario.

"4. A sum of \$900 for the defrayal in part of the transportation expenses of a few librarians and others invited to attend the annual conference of the members of the American Library Association, to be held in Ottawa in June 26-July 2 next.

"5. The Minister has also doubled for the second time the legislative grant annually paid to your own association, and in addition to this latter cash grant, (6) also prints the annual reports of your proceedings and Easter meetings, as prepared by your secretary, Mr. E. A. Hardy.

"7. He defrays the necessary expenses of the secretaries of the fourteen district library institutes, who meet by invitation of the department in this building, Tuesday, to-morrow, afternoon.

"8. The annual report of your special Committee on Public Library Institutes, copies of which have been distributed in the hall to-day, is also printed at the expense of the Department of Education.

"9. In still further addition to the various liberal payments as enumerated, the department pays the entire cost of editing, printing and circulating the quarterly 'Selected list of books,' prepared under the control of a special committee of your association, an edition

of 1500 copies of each issue being mailed from the office of the inspector.

"10. The printing of the programs for the fourteen library institutes, together with the necessary postages on all the printed publications previously referred to, when circulated through the inspector's office, are also paid for by the Department of Education.

"11. Again, in respect to traveling libraries, \$3000 has once more been placed in the estimates for the purchase of books and equipment. Of this, the sum of \$1000 has again been set aside for the special purpose of buying technical publications for the exclusive use of the artisans and manual workers in the smaller centers of industries, free of cost.

"12. The salary and expenses of an instructor, as you must surely now know, are also paid by the department for instructing the librarians of the smaller libraries in the Dewey decimal system of classification. In addition to this, every library can also be refunded 50 per cent. upon what it may expend on necessary material for this purpose.

"13. As to the annual grants paid to all public libraries, free and association, qualifying under the provisions of the public libraries act, they are yearly earning an increasing subsidy, in spite of the regulation limiting the grant on fiction. The increase in book accessions by the public libraries, as shown by the reports rendered in 1911, amounted to 110,727 volumes in excess of the books reported in 1910, and this after due allowance has been made for annual depreciation placed by some libraries at 10 per cent. These accessions are also exclusive of the books of four libraries burned out, and of the thirty libraries that will probably be closed in 1912, which latter contain some 40,000 volumes.

"14. Arrangements have also been made by which it will be possible in future to defray the out-of-pocket expenses of members of the executive of the institute districts, who, by prior arrangement with the inspector, could visit certain struggling libraries within their own precincts. By definite prearranged co-operation with the department through the inspector, these willing coadjutors could contribute information that should be of service in summing up the exact position of any local library on the down grade.

"15. The Minister has also under consideration a general recommendation of the inspector for a wider interpretation of the word 'fiction,' so that greater latitude might make an increased grant on non-fiction possible.

"16. I have yet to draw your attention to the classifying and cataloging of the Educational Library of the department, started in consequence of my special report to the Minister in 1910, and to inform you that this most important work is nearing its conclusion. This admirable library for educational reference will become of permanent special benefit to the students of the Toronto Normal School, among whom there are many aspiring to be-

come library workers. This again is another contribution to the great movement of library extension—a forward movement of much significance—the expense of which is also borne by the provincial government.

"17. I should further state that the principle of assisting branch libraries—which I have always advocated—has, through the representations of the inspector and members of the Toronto Public Library Board, received the close consideration of the Minister, and equitable assistance will, there is little doubt, be extended during the year to subsidiary libraries located in the larger centers and which, upon investigation, are shown to be entitled to participate in the legislative grant. Where an amendment to the libraries act is contemplated, would it not be well if the law committee of your association took the matter in hand instead of letting the initiative be taken by individuals without the concerted action of the members of this committee?"

"18. I am sure you will also share with me a feeling of relief when I announce that provision has been made to secure expert assistance for the inspector. Competent assistance will permit more general library inspection, and give me the opportunity to work out some of the greater library problems which confront and concern all of us daily and deeply."

ONTARIO PUBLIC LIBRARY INSTITUTES

THE report of the committee on Public Library Institutes, in Ontario, for 1911-1912, indicates the completed organization in the province of district meetings through the addition during the year of the Western and Northern Institutes in its remoter parts. There are now fourteen institutes, each of which held a meeting between July 17, 1911, and March 15, 1912. At these 272 libraries were represented, 142 not represented, which is indicated by a table arranged by districts. The officers for 1912-1913 of the respective institutes show names of an unusual variety of occupations. On the 14 programs there were 125 speakers.

"This committee is strongly of the opinion that every library should send a representative to the Institute of its district, and recommends that the Minister of Education should request the district executive to inquire into the situation of each of these unrepresented libraries and report to the Inspector of Public Libraries. For the purpose of such inquiry and for any other useful purposes that the district executive might serve, this committee would recommend that the Minister of Education be asked to provide these local executives with any necessary funds. A small grant would provide for an annual meeting of the local executive and enable its members to become thoroughly informed as to every library in the district, and also to plan its annual Institute more carefully than has been heretofore possible."

SALEM PUBLIC LIBRARY LIBRARIAN'S STATEMENT

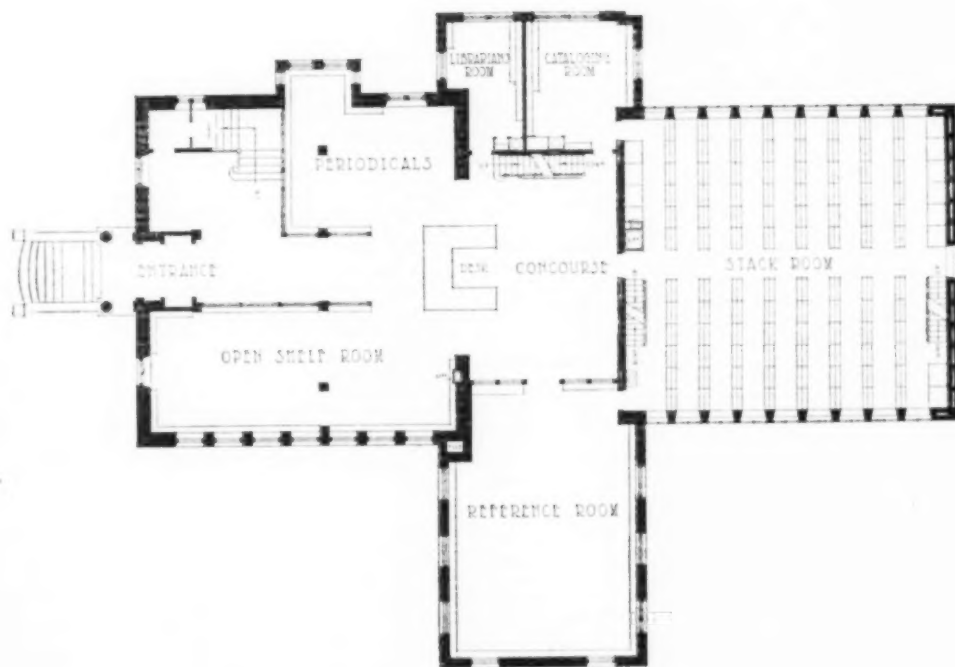
THE three-story brick building, formerly a dwelling house, which has been occupied by the Salem Public Library for the past twenty-three years, has long been outgrown. By husbanding and investment of unrestricted bequests and other receipts, the library has accumulated \$70,000. There being no immediate prospect of sufficient additional funds for the erection of an entirely new building, it was thought best to see what could be done in alteration and enlargement of the old. Fortunately, at this time the library secured possession of additional land in the rear.

Mr. Charles C. Soule was engaged as expert adviser, and after a thorough canvassing of the possibilities and the preparation of tentative plans, Mr. C. H. Blackall, of Boston, was chosen as architect. The plans finally adopted were those originally worked out by Mr. Soule and the librarian, modified by suggestions of the architect and of the trustees, and somewhat curtailed to keep within the limits of cost fixed by the trustees.

The contract for the steel stack was given to the Art Metal Construction Co. A local firm was general contractor for the remainder of the work, except a few minor matters, such as vacuum-cleaner pipes, electric fixtures, furniture, carpet, etc. Work was begun April 25, 1911, and it is hoped may be completed early in May.

Work with adults and administration are concentrated on the first floor, with the delivery desk as the center. At the rear is a four-story stack, 43 feet square, with the second floor on the same level as the first floor of the old building. Between the stack and the old building is the "concourse." On each side of the concourse is a one-story wing, one of these containing the reference room, the other the librarian's and the cataloging room. The rear wall of the old building, to a width of 24 feet, has been removed, the wall above being supported by steel beams. Under this opening stands the delivery desk. A passageway, formed of bookshelves, with glass above to the height of seven and a half feet, leads from the front door to the delivery desk. On one side is an open shelf room, shelving about 2500 volumes on wall cases under the remodeled windows. On the other side is a staircase and a small reading-room. The old staircase, although wasteful of space, is left because of cost of removal and rebuilding. The card catalog is against the rear wall of the concourse on both sides of the door leading to the stack.

The second floor of the old building and the upper floor of the stack are connected by galleries, one on each side of the concourse, running on top of the one-story wings. A staircase leading up to one of these galleries forms a service staircase and an emergency exit from the children's room. The concourse, rising about 25 feet from the first floor, with clearstory windows opening on the galleries



SALEM PUBLIC LIBRARY — SECTION AND FIRST FLOOR PLAN

and a monitor roof above, throws a flood of light on the desk and catalog.

The old reading-room, on the second floor of the old building, forms a children's room, which shelves 2000 volumes on wall shelving. The remainder of the floor is occupied by the trustees' room and entries.

In the basement, under the librarian's and cataloging rooms, are rest and toilet rooms for librarians and assistants; also a kitchenette. Under the reference wing is a janitor's room and a small unassigned room which is used as a delivery room during the alterations. A house telephone, with sixteen stations, will save many steps. There are wash bowls, with hot and cold water, in all work rooms. Artificial lighting is by tungsten lamps in chandeliers, in sufficient number and power, so that desk lamps will not be needed. The woodwork is ash, and walls and window shades are light cream, so as to reflect light freely. The floor will be covered with plain linoleum. Piping for a vacuum cleaner has been installed, the cleaner to be bought later.

GARDNER M. JONES.

ADVISER'S STATEMENT

There are three points worth noting in these plans: First, the turning of alterations into permanent buildings; second, the interposition of an administrative "concourse" between new stack and old building; third, the "carrels" for service and reading in all the stack windows, leaving all the stack shelving to its original purpose—book storage.

First.—The trustees were willing to spend \$60,000 of their accumulated fund for alterations. While this was much less than would build an adequate new building, it seemed too much to put into mere changes in an old building, which would have to be entirely supplanted in a few years. Was there no way to avoid this waste?

In discussing details, a stack naturally suggested itself; then, as all the available space in the old building would be needed for reading rooms, it was evident that administration must be provided for by some addition. In planning these extensions, the idea occurred to build them as two parts of a permanent library, for which the old building could eventually be torn down to give place to make a new third part.

As the plan will show, this idea has been followed. Both the stack and the administration department are built large and solid enough to last for a generation. A minimum has thus gone into some necessary alterations of the old dwelling house, which has so far served as a library; a maximum into a start for a new building.

Second.—Beside what could be provided for in the old quarters thus altered, there had to be provided elsewhere working and reading rooms. The first must be somewhere in the center of the system, between the stack and the old building. A feature of the Syra-

cuse University Library was adopted, and a "concourse" so planned as to provide these rooms, while only separating the stack fifteen feet from the delivery desk. This has been developed by the architect into a novel and beautiful apartment.

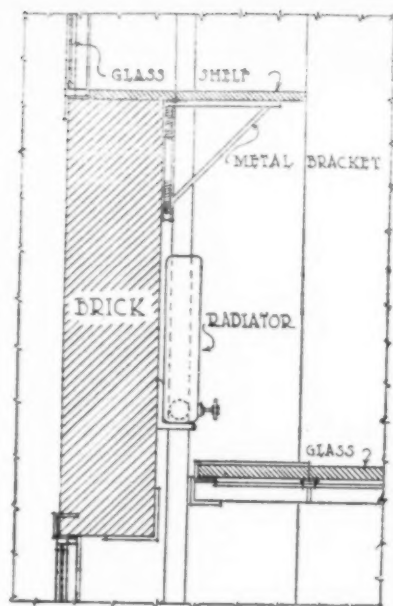
Third.—One of the original objections to the stack, that readers could not have free access to it, has developed various ways of accommodating them—free floor space for desks, cut-off cases, and the like—all at the expense of book storage, which is getting so scant that planners are now looking to dark stacks, sliding cases, basements, and the like. But why seek such devices if we can restore the full capacity of the stack? After all, what do readers really want in the stack? Not, surely, to read continuously. The temperature and the stir of the stacks are not favorable for serious reading. All that readers want there is a chance to reconnoitre, inspect and select from the shelves the books they want to use in reading rooms at leisure, in comfort, and in privacy. Ten minutes' inspection will do, and a bit of ledge for opening the books while they compare. The ledges of our old wooden shelving have been squeezed out of our modern stacks. Is there no place to get them again without widening the aisles or otherwise curtailing book room?

A glance at the windows showed where space has been wasted—their ledges. If the window-frames could be set flush with the outside of the wall (the architect said there was no structural or artistic reason against it), a ledge three feet wide and eighteen inches deep, fairly good table room would be left opposite every stack aisle on every floor; 54 in all in this stack. Put in a collapsible flap or a fixed shelf, set a stool ready under it, and you have just that many desks near the books, on which pages could leave files of books while collecting or distributing; or readers could rest and compare books they were examining. Thus this feature, suggested in the John Hay library, and partly developed in the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge has been fully developed in the Salem stack. As many readers as will ever want to go into it at one time can be amply served, and full book capacity is still left to the shelves. Is not this expedient worth studying and developing? The name "carrel," used for monastic window desks in the Middle Ages, is suggested for it.

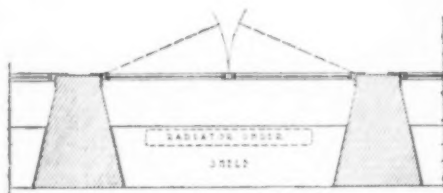
CHARLES C. SOULE.

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The construction of the stack room was designed to give the maximum light in the passageways. The brick piers were made the exact width of the double shelving on the inside, and were narrowed to eight inches on the outside, thereby gaining about eight inches more width for the sashes and permitting the light to come through the windows slightly at an angle, as well as square to the face of



SECTION OF WALL THROUGH STACK ROOM



DETAIL OF WINDOWS IN STACK ROOM

the wall. The piers themselves carry nothing but their own weight, the loads of the floors being held by steel built into the brickwork. A form of metal casement sash was used which would occupy the minimum thickness. The exact details of this sash did not work out quite as was expected, and could undoubtedly be improved upon; but as far as relates to saving space and utilizing the utmost possibilities of light, they were perfectly satisfactory. These sash were placed flush with the outside of the brickwork, so as to preserve the full depth of the window jamb. The space between the head of one window and the sill of the one above was filled by an eight-inch wall. It would seem better to have made this construction all of steel, filled in with some non-conducting material, so as to gain a little more depth under the shelf. I can see no architectural objection to a con-

struction of this sort, either from the point of view of looks or of stability, and it certainly makes a stack room vastly more efficient.

The arrangement of the concourse made it possible to throw a flood of light right into the center of the book department, which is usually the darkest part of the building. The interior has a very bright, cheerful effect, and if the occasion demand it, it would be possible to treat this arrangement of concourse in an extremely interesting architectural manner. In the present case it was necessarily kept extremely simple, and no attempt made to elaborate it as architecture.

This work was elaborated in conjunction with Mr. Jones and Mr. Soule, and the results seem to have fully justified in every way the collaboration between architect, librarian and experts.

C. H. BLACKALL.

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS LIBRARY

THE University of Texas Library is the first to be constructed of the buildings outlined in a new general campus plan with which its general shape is made to harmonize. That there should be a large reading room on the first floor front and a stack projection in the rear was thus predetermined. It was also determined that the space on the ground floor, under the reading room, should be partitioned off temporarily for the university administrative offices. The librarian had a free hand to make what he could of the rest. Throughout his estimates and specifications were given due consideration.

The architect, Mr. Cass Gilbert, of New York, chose a modified Spanish Renaissance as the style best suited to the traditions of the southwest and the semi-arid climate of the region. The material is cream-white local limestone, roofed with dull red and buff tile. In that country the light is brilliant, the sky cloudless through most of the year, and vegetation scanty except for a month or two in spring. Therefore broad white wall surfaces, a deep cornice and free use of color fit naturally into the surroundings. Grilles, balconies, lanterns, and doors are painted verdigris. A band of polychrome terra cotta surrounds each of the large windows, showing raised designs in dull reds, blues and greens. The medallions are white on Della Robbia blue, with green and buff borders. The elaborately designed soffit of the eight-foot cornice was painted under the direction of Mr. Garnsey, the well-known decorator, using rich blues, dull reds and greens and buff for the background. The building is a remarkable architectural achievement. The cut does not show the stone terrace and balustrade which will surround the front and correct the slightly top heavy effect.

The outside dimensions are: main portion 126 x 49, extension 80 x 63. As will be seen,

the delivery room opens by one desk into the stair hall, for outside loans, by another into the reading room, for reserve loans and supervision. The stack and cataloging rooms are close at hand. Service stairs connecting the stack levels are located opposite the elevator. Below the cataloging room is one of the same size for work or seminar purposes, and below that another in the basement, where is the freight and staff entrance. The stack well is built for seven levels, holding some 200,000 volumes. Every alternate bay has the quarto base, so as to provide a ledge in each aisle. The General Fireproofing Company received the contract. The upper two levels are omitted from the present and the space used for four seminars. In a mezzanine above the cataloging room and office are two rooms of similar size. It is expected that more seminars will be built when the stack is enlarged. The space now occupied by the college offices will provide more seminars and several small special reading rooms.

Little expense was spared in construction and equipment. It is fire proof in the strictest accepted sense even to the roof. An elaborate damp proofing was carried through the foundations. A ventilating and heating system is provided, with forced circulation of humidified air. For cleaning a Spencer turbine is installed in the basement. All materials and methods are of the best. The cost, complete with equipment and furniture, will probably total over \$280,000.

Certain unexpected complications at the state capitol compelled the University to defer the installation of the stack and elevator. Meanwhile the rooms in the main building occupied by the library were imperatively needed to relieve congestion. Accordingly in the midst of the appalling August heats part of the library was moved. A case was emptied, the books moved in handle boxes holding two shelves each, then the cases moved, set up on the reading room floor in the new building and so on. About seventy cases were so moved, containing some 40,000 volumes. Thirty-five of these were double-faced steel floor cases. All, including the boxes of books, were swung in through a window by means of a derrick wagon. A considerable mass of material was piled in a huge heap in the basement. Some cases could not well be moved, and the reading room would not hold them all anyway, so the English, history, bound magazines, and reference books were piled on the floor in a recitation room, while the old cases were shifted around and partitioning put up in the old reading room. Then they were moved back in the largest of the lecture rooms so formed, there to remain until the installation of the stack in the new building. It was thus necessary to run two libraries for the better part of the year. The whole proceeding was expensive, hard on the books and worse on the temper.

NATHANIEL L. GOODRICH.

INTERLIBRARY LOANS IN THE MIDDLE WEST

For presentation at the meeting of college and university librarians of the Middle West, held in Chicago last winter, the following statistics were compiled to show the extent of the dependence of mid-western university libraries upon the older and larger libraries of the east for interlibrary loans.

Interlibrary loan records were received for this compilation from the libraries of the universities of Chicago, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Northwestern, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Purdue, and Wisconsin, Adelbert College Library, Newberry Library, and the John Crerar Library. Three of these keep only fragmentary records of these loans; the others, altogether, borrowed during the last year 1428 volumes, of which 440 were borrowed from eastern libraries, 280 from Chicago and Evanston libraries, and nearly all the remaining 708 from mid-western libraries not located in Chicago or Evanston. The libraries borrowing most largely were those of Adelbert College and the universities of Chicago, Illinois, Missouri and Michigan.

The record of volumes sent out last year as interlibrary loans by these libraries shows a total of 1533 volumes, of which 65 were loans to eastern libraries, 71 to Chicago and Evanston libraries, and 1397 to other, presumably, in most instances, mid-western libraries. The libraries loaning most largely were the University of Chicago, the John Crerar, the University of Michigan, Adelbert College and the University of North Dakota. A large percentage of the loans of a state university library is probably to educational institutions within its own state.

Each of the libraries was asked to name the libraries from which it most frequently borrowed. Harvard, the University of Chicago, the John Crerar, the Library of Congress, and the library of the Surgeon-General's office were each named either seven or eight or nine times; Yale, Wisconsin and Columbia were each named three times.

From information sent by the Library of Congress, it appears that of the 1617 volumes sent out on interlibrary loan from that library last year, 336 volumes, over one-fifth, were sent to mid-western institutions, including others besides those whose records are summarized above. A similar statement from Harvard shows that, of the 1210 volumes sent out last year, 186 volumes, over one-seventh, were sent to mid-western institutions. The University of Chicago loaned 403 volumes, of which 25 were sent to eastern libraries, 15 to libraries of Chicago and Evanston, and most of the rest to other mid-western institutions outside of Chicago and Evanston. The John Crerar Library loaned about 400 volumes, of which about 10 volumes went to eastern libraries and 30 to libraries of Chicago and Evanston.

In the discussion, it was pointed out that before the system of interlibrary loans, as at present carried on, can reach even approximately its limit of usefulness among these mid-western institutions, conditions in at least two respects must be improved: first, there must be better facilities in most of the libraries for learning the contents of other libraries; and, second, there must be a reduction in transportation charges on these loans. The latter can best be brought about by a book post or by a library post, or perhaps by a parcels post. Facilities for learning the contents of other libraries than our own can be improved in several ways: by a larger number of printed lists, like the Chicago and the Urbana lists of serials, or by a union list of serials in all the principal mid-western libraries; by more frequent exchange with each other of copies of our catalog cards; by the printing of catalogs of special collections; by such union lists for special subjects as Dr. Richardson's "Check list of collections relating to European history," and Mr. Johnston's forthcoming "Collective catalog of railway economics." The increase of the number of students engaged in research work in these western institutions, and their subsequent dispersion among college faculties, must also be reckoned as a factor in spreading a knowledge of the resources of these libraries.

P. L. WINDSOR,

University of Illinois Library.

UNIVERSITY BIBLIOGRAPHIES

THE following list of university bibliographies, retrospective and current, is published in its present form for the purpose of eliciting additional information regarding this class of publications. It does not include lists of university publications in print, lists of department publications, lists of issues of university presses, nor does it include general lists of publications by living officers of an institution nor general lists of degrees granted:

1. General

AMHERST COLLEGE.

Check list of publications connected with Amherst College, 1820-1898, in its Quarterly bulletin, 1:8-10, June, 1899.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

Publications of the presidents and faculty of Bowdoin College, 1802-1876. Brunswick, 1876. 35 p.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

Bibliography of Brown University, 1756-1898, in its Annual report, 1898, p. 81-100.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE.

Lists of dissertations published by students who have obtained the degree of doctor of philosophy from Bryn Mawr College, 1894-1911. In its Calendar, 1911, p. 181-84.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

Lists of theses submitted by candidates for the degree of doctor of philosophy in Columbia University, 1872-1910, 51 p. (Bulletin of information, 10th series, No. 26.)

Columbiana: a bibliography of mss., pamphlets and books relating to the history of King's College, Columbia College, Columbia University, by C. A. Nelson, Columbia University, 1904. 48 p.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Doctors of philosophy and doctors of science who have received their degree in course from Harvard University, 1873-1909, with the titles of their theses. Cambridge, 1910, 77 p. (Official register of Harvard University, vol. 7, no. 7.)

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

List of published theses presented for the degree of doctor of philosophy at the University of Michigan, in Michigan University Library. Annual report, 1905-06, p. 60-67.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

Catalog of books written by the alumni and officers, now in the library, by F. Vinton. Phil., 1876. 79 p.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

Publications of members of the staff during the period of their service. Studies published by the University, in the University of Toronto and its colleges, 1827-1906. Toronto, 1906, p. 230-256.

VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.

A bibliography of the history of the University of Virginia, by Herbert B. Adams, in his "Thomas Jefferson" and the "University of Virginia." Wash., 1888, p. 203-216. (U. S. Bureau of Education. Circular of information, 1888, no. 1.)

Writings of the faculty of the University of Virginia, 1825-1887, by William P. Trent, in "Herbert B. Adams," "Thomas Jefferson" and the "University of Virginia." Wash., 1888, p. 218-225. (U. S. Bureau of Education. Circular of information, 1888, no. 1.)

WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY.

Bibliography of Washington and Lee University, by Herbert B. Adams, in his "Thomas Jefferson" and the "University of Virginia." Wash., 1888, p. 301-305. (U. S. Bureau of Education. Circular of information, 1888, no. 1.)

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.

Bibliography of West Virginia University, its faculty and graduates, 1867-1907. Morgantown, 1907, 62 p.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

Publications of the presidents and professors of Williams College, 1793-1876. North Adams, Mass., 1876. 19 p.

Williamsiana: a bibliography relating to Williams College, 1793-1911, by John A. Lowe. 37 p.

YALE UNIVERSITY.

Bibliography of class books and class records, Yale College, 1792-1910, by W. P. Bacon. New Haven, 1910, 21 p.

Yale University publications, in report of the librarian, 1909-10. p. 42-52.

2. Current

CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY.

Published writings of officers of the university, in president's report B.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

Publications of the faculties, in president's report A.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

University bibliography, A.

1. Official publications of Columbia University.

2. Publications of officers of the university.

3. Dissertations submitted by candidates for the degree of doctor of philosophy.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Publications in librarian's report, A.

1. Under auspices of the university.

2. By officers.

ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY.

Books and articles published by the corps of instruction in university studies, A.

LELAND STANFORD, JR., UNIVERSITY.

List of publications of members of the faculty, in president's report A.

MISSOURI UNIVERSITY.

Publications by members of the faculty, in the president's report, A.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.

Publications of the teaching staff, in its bulletin, B.

PENNSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

University bibliography (writings of officers), in provost's report, A.

VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.

Publications and addresses of the faculty, in alumni bulletin, A.

YALE UNIVERSITY.

Bibliography of the officers of Yale University, in president's report, A.

W. DAWSON JOHNSTON,
Librarian Columbia University.

OBJECTIONS TO METAL FURNITURE

In a statement made to the chairman of the Special Committee on Furniture, for the New York State Education building, recently, Mr. James I. Weyer, director of the library, says:

"At the request of your commission, I submit a brief summary of my statements regarding metal furniture. The only argument in favor of it that we know is its slow combustion during the incipient stages of a fire. In other words it is harder to start a fire in a room furnished in metal than in one furnished with wood.

"My objections to it are as follows:

"1. Such opportunity as the capitol fire gave us for comparing the relative resisting qual-

ities of wood and metal in a hot fire led to the conclusion that wherever water can get to the furniture at all the records, books, papers, etc., in wood cases and cabinets are better preserved than those in metal. Wherever the heat is sufficient totally to destroy the wood furniture with all its contents, not only metal furniture, but its contents as well, suffer equally. They may not be totally destroyed, but they are so melted, warped and charred as to be past use.

"2. Metal desks, tables and filing cases are dirty. There is oil or some thick lubricant used in them which comes out, particularly in hot weather, but to a certain extent in all weathers: an over-heated room in winter will make it as bad as the hottest day in summer. Sleeves, skirts and hands, must be constantly protected against this sticky oil. In catalog cases the bottoms of the cards suffer from it.

"3. Metal furniture is harder than wood, as any one will testify who brings an elbow or knee in contact with it. This sounds like a small matter, but it is really a considerable factor in personal comfort for a large staff.

"4. Metal filing cases and desks are noisier than wood, particularly when loaded. Opening and shutting of the drawers bring on a clatter and a rattle.

"5. Owing to the greater susceptibility to extremes of heat and cold and resultant contraction and expansion, metal furniture is less true and plumb than wood. With the varying seasons the drawers stick, or, on the other hand, become too loose and rattle. Metal furniture, too, seems more affected by an irregular floor.

"6. Metal furniture is more difficult to repair than wood. A carpenter in five minutes can ease the binding of an ordinary desk drawer, but with metal furniture it takes a special workman or a wholly new part.

"7. Our experience of eight months seems to make it clear that metal desks are unhealthy because of their permanent chilliness. Testimony comes to us that they induce rheumatism. Some of our staff on the approach of cold weather regularly wear outdoor wraps, especially on cold days. Any one who sits at a metal desk is apt to be slowly but pretty thoroughly chilled, and the same desk will chill hands and arms as they rest upon it. A few minutes' ventilation, too, by open windows leaves metal furniture like ice.

"The above objections apply to tables, chairs, desks, vertical filing cases, and catalog filing cases. They are not meant to apply as an objection to metal bookcases or wall shelving.

"I have said nothing about the aesthetic objection to metal furniture, to its rather forbidding and unattractive appearance as furniture in beautiful rooms, for library work. An argument of considerable weight could be developed along this line. Very truly yours,

"[Signed] J. I. WYER, Jr."

CONGRESSIONAL REFERENCE
BUREAU—COMMITTEE HEARINGS

THE hearings before the House Committee on the Library, held February 26 and 27, 1912, centered on the bill introduced by Mr. Nelson (H. R. 18720), printed in the March *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. The actual provisions of the bill were little criticised, though Mr. Evans, one of the committee, occasionally pointed out to those testifying that the committee was well agreed as to the general purposes of the bill, and that the proposition before them was whether the bill itself was along the right lines and practicable. The statements of Ambassador Bryce as to English procedure and experience, of Mr. F. A. Cleveland, chairman of the President's Commission on Economy and Efficiency, indicating a larger scope for the bureau, and of Dr. Charles McCarthy, giving a description of the original and most effective bureau of its kind in the United States, were of greatest interest.

The main objects of the proposed bureau are the improvement in the substance of legislation by the assurance of adequate data, and in form through the employment of experts considering form alone. Mr. Mann, the minority leader in the House, doubted the desirability of having such a bureau gather information which would in large part duplicate work in the administrative departments of the government. Dr. McCarthy pointed out that the bureau in Wisconsin was very anxious not to duplicate the work of any department or committee, but to save its greatest efficiency for gathering data not already covered. Throughout the hearings more emphasis was placed on bill drafting, though the general opinion was that the two functions should be combined. In France and Germany each bill drafted is accompanied by a pamphlet called the "motif," setting forth the reasons for the words or forms chosen. It was thought most practicable to have the bureau connected with the Library of Congress.

In England, the creation of the office of parliamentary counsel has resulted in greater economy, harmony in legislation, bettering of the legal form of bills and consolidation of statutes. Here, however, bills are introduced by the executive, not the legislative branch of the government, and the substance of bills is prepared by the executive departments and sent to the counsel, who draws up the bill desired, without any responsibility for the policy, calling attention, however, to all questions, whether of political considerations or not. Dr. McCarthy showed that no piece of work goes out of his department which is not carefully laid down first by the legislators in carefully worded written instructions, so that the draftsman becomes merely the servant of the Wisconsin legislature, a collective secretary. He has nothing to say about policy, and furnishes no ideas. The department is not responsible for the legality or constitution-

ality of any measure—a responsibility which in a legislative body committees like to shift, a danger pointed out by Mr. Mann. The bureau should ascertain not only the questions for the next legislature, but the prospective interests of legislators by personal touch.

In England, the parliamentary counsel is appointed by the Prime Minister. Mr. Mann did not know whether he should be under the control of the Librarian of Congress, and doubted whether an adviser to committees should not be appointed directly by the House itself or by the Speaker. He did not favor the appointment by the President or Chief Justice. It was generally conceded that the head of this bureau must be a man of legal ability and one who would be capable of directing the bill drafting primarily, and that the bureau itself must be free from all politics, not even being bipartisan. In England, it is a permanent branch of the civil service. In Wisconsin, it does not come under the civil service law. The salary of the head of the bureau in Great Britain is \$12,500. Mr. Cleveland believed it ought to be \$10,000 here, while Speaker Clark said that no one "around here" ought to be paid more than members of Congress, except the justices of the Supreme Court and the President. Mr. Evans, of the committee, confessed that he was surprised to hear the Speaker object to this sum. Mr. Putnam thought anything less than \$7500 too low.

Mr. Cleveland took a broader view of the functions of a reference bureau when he scheduled the relations of such a bureau to the administration: to ascertain the conditions under which the administration must work before a bill is drawn; to ascertain the best form of organization, the best machinery to be provided by Congress for doing the work, and to find out the cost required to enable the administration to carry on the work effectively, and with what restrictions. The government should have back of each one of its three branches a scientific agency to provide those persons responsible for the duties of the office the information needed for their most intelligent discharge. The German idea is to have a scientific staff back of the line, and Mr. Cleveland believed this one thing had made Germany more proficient than any other nation in its governmental processes.

Some opposition was made to the provision in Section 5 of the bill making it necessary for a member of the House to procure the signature of fourteen other members in order to have a bill drafted. A member of the committee objected to the provision in the same section permitting the President to have bills drawn up, as outside his field. Mr. Mann doubted the advisability of having the House and the Senate use the same bureau.

No further steps seem to have been taken by the committee, either toward reporting or modifying the measure.

COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE THE BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE

As indicated in the report of the French national library in the April number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, a commission was appointed under a decree of Nov. 30, 1911, to investigate conditions at the library. The president of the commission is Senator Bienvenu-Martin, and the secretary M. Vidier, associate conservator of the Bibliothèque Nationale, who was editor of the *Annuaire des Bibliothèques et des Archives* and author of the remarkable bibliographical essay, "Les Bibliothèques au XIX^e siècle." The other members are: MM. Aulard, of the University of Paris; Babelon, of the library; Barthou, deputy; Bayet, of the Ministry of Public Instruction; Ch. Benoist, deputy; Philippe Berger, senator; Camille Bloch, inspector of libraries; Bourel de La Roncière, of the library; Chevreux, inspector of libraries; Gourboin, of the library; Dartiguenave, inspector of finance; Dejean, director of national archives; Doumergue, senator; Féret du Longbois, associate director of public accounts; Huet, of the Ministry of Public Instruction; Léon, of the division of fine arts; Lesage, director of accounts, Ministry of Education; Lintilhac, senator; Malavialle, deputy; Henry Marcel, chief of the library; Maurice Faure, senator; Mortreuil, secretary-treasurer of the library; Omont, conservator of the library; Pascal, inspector general of public works; Pol Neveux, inspector general of libraries; Ponsot, deputy; Théodore Reinach, deputy; Henry Roujon, secretary of the Academy of Fine Arts; Adrian Veber, deputy, and Viviani, deputy.

In a letter to the President of the Republic, the minister stated that the situation had grown worse year by year, and that if there were no prompt remedy the administration of the library would be seriously hindered and its treasures jeopardized.

PRINTED CATALOG CARDS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

IN connection with the recataloging and reclassification of its collections, the University of Chicago Libraries expect at an early date to begin printing on cards a considerable number of titles for which no printed cards can be obtained from the Library of Congress or the John Crerar Library. Some arrangement may be made with the Harvard Library, under which the cards printed by Chicago for titles which are also found in the Harvard Library, and will be reached in due course by the Harvard printing, may be adopted by Harvard in advance and distributed to its subscribers as soon as printed by Chicago. The entries will, to begin with, fall mainly within the following classes: History and topography, economics, social and political science. Other classes to follow in the order in which they are taken up. The entries and

classification number will conform to the Library of Congress system. In order to learn what demand there may be for them (and a prompt response is desired), it is proposed to try the following plan, based on that recently adopted by Harvard College Library:

(1) Orders for complete sets of all cards printed will be received, price to be \$10.00 for 1000 cards, one copy of each card; \$5.00 per 1000 cards for additional complete sets ordered at the same time for the use of the same library. (2) Proofsheets containing seven cards each will be furnished to subscribers at a price of \$1 per 100 sheets. Subscribers for sets will be furnished one set of proofsheets free of charge. (3) No cards will be kept in stock, and no order can be filled after the lapse of thirty days after the printing of the proofsheets. The price of the cards will be 5 cents for the first three of each title (no orders taken for less) and 7/10 of a cent for each additional copy then ordered. To subscribers for a full set desiring to order additional cards, the cost will be 3 cents for two cards and 7/10 of one cent for each additional card.

Address the Director of the Libraries, University of Chicago.

NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

THE spring meeting of the New England College Librarians was held in the lecture-room of Eaton Memorial Library, Tufts College, Massachusetts, on Friday, May 3, 1912, with thirty-nine members present, representing nineteen institutions. The meeting was called to order by Miss Ethel M. Hayes, of Tufts College, at 2.30. Dr. Louis N. Wilson, of Clark University, suggested that a committee of three be appointed to consider the question of formal organization, and whether the organization should be confined to college librarians. It was moved that a committee of three be appointed by the chair, and Dr. Koopman, of Brown University, was appointed chairman, with Mr. W. C. Lane, of Harvard, and Miss Clark, of Smith. Mr. W. C. Lane proposed that the association merge with the Eastern College Librarians. In answer to this, Dr. Wilson read the records of the Wellesley meeting, showing that the general opinion at that time was not in favor of merging. There was no further discussion.

The first topic discussed was the "Instruction of students in the use of the library." Different methods used at different colleges were presented for discussion. The most satisfactory method was that of requiring groups of four to six freshmen to meet the librarians, who took them over the library and instructed them how to use the card catalogs and indexes, and from these to find the books in the stack room. Then a list of questions on the general use of the library was given the

students. If these were not satisfactorily answered, the work had to be done over. The most effective results were attained when attendance was compulsory, and taken in place of the first recitations in English to count towards a degree. Still more satisfactory results could be obtained if there were better coöperation between the instructors and the librarian.

The next topic considered was "How should book appropriations be allotted among the different departments of the faculty?" The experience of the majority showed that the most satisfactory way had been to obtain estimates from the heads of departments as to the amount probably needed for the year's work. This would give an idea as to the needs of the different departments, and would form a basis upon which the allotments could be made. It was also pointed out from the experience of one or two that a certain portion should be set aside to provide the library with the more valuable books or sets which every library should have, but which the instructors would not feel that they could purchase out of their allotment. Good results were obtained by tabulating the estimates and comparing them with those of previous years.

The "Use of the Library of Congress copy-right catalog" was then brought before the meeting, followed by a short discussion, and Dr. Koopman gave a talk on "Printing from the library point of view," discussing the experiments which have been made at Clark University, Worcester, Mass., on the legibility of different types; also followed by a general discussion.

Miss Blakeley, of Mount Holyoke, moved that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to further consider the question of how to instruct students in the use of the library. The committee, as appointed, consists of Miss Blakeley, chairman; Miss Robbins, of Simmons College; Mr. Lowe, of Williams College; Mr. Goodrich, of Dartmouth College; and Mr. Jones, of the University of Maine.

Mr. Lane, of Harvard, brought up the matter of binding, and the kinds and prices were discussed. Mr. Goodrich, of Dartmouth, suggested that the matter of reclassification of library books would be a profitable one to come before the association.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION—LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

The Library Department of the National Education Association will hold its sessions in the Chicago Public Library on the mornings of July 8, 11, and on the afternoon of July 12, 1912.

The program is of unusual value and interest. Three reports will be made, which, it is believed, will have a permanent influence on the school library problem. The secretary of the department will present a list of those members of the N. E. A. which may be con-

sidered potentially as being affiliated with the Library Department. The chairman of the Committee on Normal School Libraries, Miss Ida M. Mendenhall, of the Library School of the New York Public Library, will present "An outline of a course of library instruction for students in normal schools," and the chairman of the Committee on High School Libraries, Miss Mary E. Hall, Girls' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y., will present a statement of "Present conditions in high school libraries throughout the United States," and will suggest possibilities for increased efficiency, including coöperation with public libraries. It is further expected that Miss Mendenhall's "Outline" will later be published in book form.

At the first session, Mr. Henry E. Legler, librarian of the Chicago Public Library, after a brief welcome, will follow with an address, "Educational by-products in library work." Miss Julia A. Hopkins, of the Pratt Institute School of Library Science, will tell of the plans and scope of the new normal course to be instituted by the School in the autumn, and Miss Mary Ely, of the Dayton, Ohio, Public Library, will give an address. "The book that teacher says is good."

At the second session, July 11, Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick will open the meeting with "The educated librarian," and Mr. Jesse B. Davis, principal of the Central High School, Grand Rapids, Mich., will speak on "The use of the library in vocational guidance." This will be discussed by Mr. Bostwick and others.

The third session will be in charge of the secretary of the department, and while officially known as a round-table, it will be in reality a session, full of interest. The program is as follows: "Courses in children's literature," by Miss Jessie E. Black, University of Chicago. "Possible course in cultural reading in high schools," by Miss F. M. Hopkins, Detroit Central High School; discussion led by Miss Mary E. Hall, Girls' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y. Explanation of the A. L. A. exhibit. Question box and informal discussion, two minutes each: (a) Charging systems; (b) book duplication and selection; (c) use of bulletin boards; (d) use of school paper to advertise the library; (e) debate work; (f) use of newspapers and periodicals; (g) coöperation with commissions; (h) instruction of teachers and pupils; (i) care of pamphlet material; (j) care of clippings, pictures and lantern slides; (k) library bulletins which have been found useful; (l) how have you used the moving-picture show?; (m) use and care of picture postals in geography, history, etc.; (n) especial helpful government documents; (o) student help and assistants.

The American Library Association Committee on Coöperation with the N. E. A. will provide an excellent exhibit, showing library paraphernalia, supplies, books and bibliographies, as especially related to work in school libraries.

American Library Association, Etc.

OTTAWA TRAVEL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Tickets on certificate plan are on sale in eastern Canada and eastern United States June 22-28, and are good returning until July 11. It will be noticed that persons from border points in the United States, such as Detroit and Buffalo, can, by going over to the Canadian side, buy certificate plan tickets for one-way fare, and will thus be entitled to free return home, whereas from United States points it will cost more.

NEW ENGLAND PARTY

Leave Boston, North Station, via Boston & Maine and Grand Trunk railroads, June 25, 8 p.m., passing through Lowell, Mass., about 8:35 p.m.; Nashua, N. H., about 8:55 p.m.; Manchester, N. H., about 9:30 p.m.; Concord, N. H., about 10:10 p.m.; Franklin, N. H., about 10:40 p.m.; White River Junction, about 12:40 a.m.

There will be a special train, if numbers warrant it, of Pullman sleepers; otherwise special Pullman sleepers attached to the regular Montreal express. The party is due to arrive at Montreal at 7:30 a.m., when a breakfast, at an expense of 75 cents, will be provided at Queen's Hotel, near the Grand Trunk station. After breakfast our train will run special to Ottawa, due there shortly before noon. Those from Providence, Lynn, Salem, and other nearby points will join the party at Boston; those from Worcester and Fitchburg, at Nashua, N. H.; those from Lawrence, Mass., Portsmouth and Dover, N. H., at Manchester, N. H.

Persons from the Connecticut Valley will find it to their advantage to take the Springfield-to-Montreal sleeper, due about 8 a.m., joining the special New England party at Montreal at breakfast. Persons from main points would take the regular Montreal sleeper from Portland, joining the party at Montreal. Such persons will buy their own Pullman reservations to Montreal only, and will be provided with seats on the Library Special thence to Ottawa, but should notify Mr. Faxon in advance.

Regular round-trip summer excursion rates, Boston to Ottawa, \$20.15; one-way fare being \$11.90. If certificate plan is used (by those not desiring post-conference or any stopover returning) a saving of 85 cents can be made.

(Send Pullman fare to F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis street, Fenway, Boston, Mass., before June 15.)

NEW YORK AND MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES PARTY

The regular party will leave New York via Albany night boat (People's Line), Pier 32, North River, foot of Canal street, at 6 p.m., Tuesday, June 25, reaching Albany early Wednesday morning and leaving Albany at 7 a.m. via the Delaware & Hudson. Special

parlor cars will be reserved for the party at the dock at Albany if a sufficient number join, and will run direct to Ottawa without change, reaching there in time for dinner Wednesday night.

Members are advised to purchase *summer tourists'* tickets, which should read, New York to Albany via People's Line, Albany to Rouses' Point via D. & H., Rouses' Point to Ottawa via Montreal. Summer excursion tickets are not sold via the People's Line from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and points south of New York. Members from these points should buy one-way or round-trip tickets to New York, and purchase at New York summer tourists' tickets to Ottawa and return. The following rates are good for return within three months' limit, and permit a stopover at any point on the return trip: Albany to Ottawa and return, \$15.30; New York to Ottawa and return, \$18.30.

Summer excursion tickets via the People's Line are good returning via the day line upon payment of 50 cents additional. The rate for parlor car seat from Albany to Ottawa is \$1.65. The price for steamer staterooms, which accommodate two persons, is \$1.00 for inside rooms, \$2.00 and up for outside rooms. If members expect to share a stateroom, please state with whom and deduct from above price 50 cents for inside room and \$1.00 from outside room per person. If there are ten or more members from New York or Albany, who desire one-way tickets, it is possible a considerable saving may be obtained, if they will notify the undersigned by June 10.

(Send Pullman and stateroom fare to C. H. Brown, Public Library, Brooklyn, before June 15.)

CHICAGO PARTY (INCLUDING MIDDLE WEST)

A special electric-lighted train will leave Chicago via the Grand Trunk Railway (Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn streets.) on Monday, June 24, at 9:00 p.m.

A thirty-days' excursion rate of \$20.00 from Chicago will be in effect, and proportional rates, based upon the above, will prevail from points west of Chicago, and will be much cheaper than any certificate plan rate granted.

Pullman rates are for lower berth, \$4.50; upper berth, \$3.65; section, \$8.15; compartment (accommodating two persons), \$13.50; drawing-room (accommodating three persons), \$17.00.

The trustees of the Toronto Public Library and Toronto University have extended a cordial invitation, through Mr. George H. Locke, librarian of the Toronto Public Library, to spend a half day in Toronto while *en route* to Ottawa. The A. L. A. special train will reach Toronto at 11:00 a.m., Tuesday, and leave at 10 o'clock that night, arriving at Ottawa on the morning of June 26. At Toronto, delegates will be entertained with a garden party at the university, a tour around the city,

and visit to the Public Library and its branches. No extra charge for stopover.

Persons desiring boat trip returning, may use Northern Steamship Co., leaving Buffalo every Wednesday, stopping at Cleveland, Detroit, Mackinac Island, Milwaukee and Chicago. Additional cost, \$5.00, meals and berth extra. Detroit and Cleveland Steamship Co., leaving Buffalo daily, for Detroit, Mackinac Island, thence Northern Michigan Steamer to Chicago; additional cost, \$5.00, meals and berth extra. Between Buffalo and Detroit daily, sailing via Detroit and Cleveland Steamship Co., on which railroad tickets will be honored, without extra charge. Meals and berth extra.

There is a choice of routes returning by some other than the direct route.

(Send deposit for Pullman to J. F. Phelan, Chicago Public Library, before June 10.)

POST-CONFERENCE TRIP

An outline of the Saguenay post-conference trip was printed in the April number. The entire cost of the trip will not exceed \$38.50, including stay in Montreal, meals, berths and all side excursions. The itinerary published will be adhered to, except that the excursion to Three Rivers and Shawinigan Falls will be omitted, while an extra day will be given to Quebec and its environs. Replies to the circular sent out on March 11 have not warranted the Travel Committee in chartering two steamers. The steamer *Saguenay* has, therefore, been chartered. Her capacity is two hundred and thirty, two in a room.

Those who intend to take the post-conference trip will please remember that the post-cards sent to the chairman of the Travel Committee did *not* secure reservations on the steamboat, and that applications for state-rooms and berths should be made *now* direct to Thomas Henry, traffic manager, Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, Montreal, with a deposit of \$5.00 to secure reservation. Choice of roommate, if any, should be stated when applying, because it will not be practicable to allot a whole room to one person.

OTTAWA HOTELS

Headquarters will be at the new Château Laurier. As a special favor, the manager has consented to conduct the hotel on the American plan for the conference. Rates will be as follows:

1 in a room without bath.....\$5.00 per day.
2 in a room without bath, each.. 3.50 per day.
1 in a room with bath..... 6.00 per day.
2 in a room with bath, each..... 4.50 per day.

Applications for room should be made direct to F. W. Bergman, manager, Château Laurier, Ottawa, Canada. Reservations will be considered in order of receipt and accommodations requested will be assigned until there shall be no more at price and kind desired. Those who apply for reservation at the Château Laurier after supply is exhausted

will be assigned rooms of as nearly same quality as possible at the new Russell Hotel, nearly across the street. Baggage should be plainly marked with name of owner, followed by "American Library Association (name of hotel), Ottawa, Canada." Other hotels were given in the April LIBRARY JOURNAL.

LOCAL COMMITTEE OTTAWA CONFERENCE

The following have been named as the local committee for the Ottawa Conference:

Charles Hopewell, Mayor of Ottawa; Controller Stewart McClenaghan; Controller R. H. Parent; Ainslie W. Greene, chairman Library Board; Dr. Otto Klotz, president Canadian Club; F. D. Hogg, member of Library Board; Dr. E. R. Valin, member Library Board; Dr. A. D. De Celles, Librarian of Parliament; Dr. M. J. Griffin, Librarian of Parliament; Sir Sandford Fleming; Walter R. Nursey, Inspector of Libraries, Toronto; His Honor Judge McTavish; Dr. A. G. Doughty, Dominion Archivist; Dr. J. H. Putman, Inspector of Schools; W. J. Sykes, librarian, Ottawa Public Library; Cecil Bethune, secretary Board of Trade; Mrs. Adam Shortt, president, Women's Canadian Club; Miss Mary S. Saxe, librarian, Westmount Public Library; Mrs. Thomas Ahearn, president, Women's Canadian Historical Society; Miss A. E. Marty, Collegiate Institute; Dr. W. J. White, principal, Normal School; Dr. W. F. King, Dominion Astronomer; Dr. W. D. LeSueur, Royal Society; E. A. Hardy, secretary, Ontario Library Association, Toronto; George H. Locke, librarian, Toronto Public Library; James W. Robertson, Commission of Conservation; C. H. Gould, McGill University Library, Montreal; J. H. Grisdale, director Dominion Experimental Farm; A. E. Fripp, M.P.; Dr. J. L. Chabot, M.P.; Dr. A. H. McDougall, principal, Collegiate Institute; Professor W. L. Grant, Queen's University; Col. W. P. Anderson; Lawrence J. Burpee; Mrs. George E. Foster, National Council of Women; Mrs. W. B. Searth, Aberdeen Association; Mrs. J. Lorne McDougall; Miss Evelyn Pelly; Dr. Mary Bryson; Mrs. R. L. Borden, Mrs. Clifford Sifton.

OTTAWA PROGRAM

SCHEDULE OF SESSIONS

Wednesday, June 26

Afternoon — Executive Board.

Evening — Preliminary.

Thursday, June 27

Morning — First General Session.

Afternoon — Council; American Assn. of Law Libraries.

Evening — National Assn. of State Libraries; Agricultural Libraries Section; Catalog Section; Am. Library Institute.

Friday, June 28

Morning — Second General Session.

Afternoon — Joint Session:

American Assn. of Law Libraries.

National Assn. of State Libraries.
 Special Libraries Association.
 Bibliographical Society of America.
 Publishing Board.
 Children's Librarians' Section.
 College and Reference Section.
 State Library Associations — Round Table.
 Evening — League of Library Commissions;
 College and Reference Section; Trustees' Section.

Saturday, June 29

Morning — Third General Session.
 Afternoon — Drive to Experimental Farm
 and lunch — guests of the Dominion Government.
 Evening — League of Library Commissions;
 Catalog Section; Government Documents —
 Round Table; Bibliographical Society.

Sunday, June 30

Evening — Library Schools Dinners.

Monday, July 1

Morning — Fourth General Session.
 Afternoon — Council; Special Libraries Assn.;
 Children's Librarians' Section.
 Evening — Fifth General Session.

Tuesday, July 2

Morning — Joint Session.
 American Assn. of Law Libraries.
 National Assn. of State Libraries.
 Special Libraries Association.
 Professional Training Section.
 Am. Library Institute.
 Afternoon — Sixth General Session.
 Evening — Executive Board.

GENERAL SESSIONS

Preliminary Session, June 26, Evening

Addresses of welcome. (Speakers not yet
 announced.)
 Response to welcome, President of the
 A. L. A.
 Address, Dr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of
 Congress.

First Session, June 27, Morning

President's Address — The public library:
 "A leaven'd and prepared choice."
 Reports of officers and committees.

Second Session, June 28, Morning

Publicity for the sake of information —
 Tessa L. Kelso and W. H. Hatton.
 Publicity for the sake of support — Carl H.
 Milam.

The breadth and limitations of bookbuying —
 Walter L. Brown.

The open door, through the book and the
 library; opportunity for comparison and
 choice; unhampered freedom of choice — Jessie
 Welles and Charles E. McLenegan.

Reports of committees.

Third Session, June 29, Morning

(Joint session with Professional training
 section.)

The assistant and the book — Mary E. Hazeltine.

The value of the book to the public dependent upon the intelligent discrimination of the assistant — Edith Tobitt.

The efficiency of the library staff and scientific management — Adam Strohm.

What library schools can do for the profession — Chalmers Hadley. Discussion.

Fourth Session, July 1, Morning

"Canada Day" (tentative program).

Dominion Day, and its associations — Hon. George E. Foster, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Conservations in Canada — James W. Robertson, C. M. G., of the Commission of Conservation. Subject to be treated not so much from the material point of view as from that of character-building.

Address (subject not announced) — Prof. Andrew Macphail, McGill University.

The library habit — Dr. George H. Locke.

Fifth Session, July 1, Evening

Address — Dr. George E. Vincent, president University of Minnesota.

Sixth Session, July 2, Afternoon

Book advertising; Information as to subject and scope of books — Carl B. Roden.

Book advertising: Illumination as to attraction of real books — Grace Miller.

Business.

COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION

From the eighteen topics suggested for discussion by various members of the section, it is evident that discussion is likely to be active. Robert K. Shaw, librarian of the Worcester Public Library, will lead in the discussion of "A central reference bureau." J. C. M. Hanson, of the University of Chicago Library, will lead in the discussion of "Departmental library problems"; Dr. W. K. Jewett will present a paper on "The proportion of university library income which should be spent on administration;" and Willard Austen, of Cornell University Library, will present a paper on "The rights of all users of a university library, and how to preserve them." Other subjects which may be presented are "Inter-library loans;" "Special reference collections in Canadian libraries;" "University library advertising," and "The circulation of books to university students."

CATALOG SECTION

First session: Symposium on subject headings.

A. L. A. List of subject headings — Mary Josephine Briggs, Buffalo Public Library.

L. C. list of subject headings — Mary McNair, Library of Congress.

Round table discussion: Dr. E. C. Richardson, Dr. G. E. Wire, J. C. M. Hanson, and others.

Second session: Program not yet announced.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS' SECTION

First session: Work of special libraries with children.

With the children in Canada — Mary S. Saxe, Westmount Public Library, Montreal.

County work with children — Alice Goddard, head of children's department, Public Library, Hagerstown, Md.

Second session: Work with schools.

Teaching library use in normal and high schools — Frank Keller Walter, vice-director of the New York State Library School.

Discussion — Dr. S. B. Sinclair, dean of the School for Teachers, Macdonald College, St. Annes, Quebec.

The possibilities of the high school library — Mary E. Hall, librarian of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Discussion — Gilbert O. Ward, supervisor of high school branches, Cleveland, O.

General discussion.

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING SECTION

Business session, followed by an informal program:

The new quarters and resources of the New York State Library School — F. K. Walter.

Training versus teaching; or, the difference between training and teaching — Agnes Van Valkenburgh.

A projected normal course at the Pratt Institute School — Josephine A. Rathbone.

Opportunity for any school which is doing new work to set forth its advantage and plans, and general discussion.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES SECTION

Opening address (speaker not announced).

Library extension work of the state agricultural colleges — William M. Hepburn, librarian, Purdue University.

Suggestions in regard to a policy of administration of agricultural college and experiment station libraries. (Speaker not announced.)

Some types of agricultural college and experiment station libraries.

(a) Agricultural college and experiment station libraries combined and separate from the university library, but under its control. Wisconsin College of Agricultural Library — Clarence S. Hean, librarian.

(b) Experiment station library separate from the college or university library but under its control. State College of Washington Library — Asa Don Dickinson.

(c) Experiment station library consolidated with the university or college library.

1. University of Illinois Library — Miss Margaret Hutchins, Reference department.

2. Oregon Agricultural College Library — Mrs. Ida A. Kidder, librarian.

Symposium on recent reference books and new periodicals of special interest to agricultural libraries.

1. New periodicals.

2. Agricultural reference books.

3. Reference books in the sciences relating to agriculture.

The program for the Trustees Section has not yet been announced.

JOINT SESSIONS

American Association of Law Libraries, National Association of State Libraries, Special Libraries Association and Bibliographical Society of America will hold a joint session for the discussion of "Legal bibliography."

Following is the tentative program:

The legal history of the Province of Quebec — Prof. F. P. Walton.

The present status of legal bibliography: General statement — Dr. John H. Wigmore.

The bibliography of history of law — F. B. Crossley.

The bibliography of criminology — F. W. Jenkins.

The bibliography of Canadian law — Prof. A. McGoun.

Discussion opened by Dr. G. E. Wire.

The first three above mentioned associations will hold a joint session at which will be discussed the report of the committee on national legislative reference service and other matters, including the following papers:

Bill drafting — James McKirdy, assistant director, Legislative Reference Bureau, Harrisburg, Pa.

Snags, stumbling blocks and pitfalls among the session laws — Charles J. Babbitt, assistant, State Library of Massachusetts, Boston.

A paper by John H. Arnold, librarian, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass. Subject to be announced later.

The Professional Training Section and the main body of the A. L. A. will hold a joint session at the third general session. (For topics see under General Sessions.)

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

The following program is being arranged:

Address of welcome, by H. H. Bligh, K.C., Library of Supreme Court, Ottawa; President's address; Report of treasurer; Report of executive committee.

Report of special committees: Bibliography of bar association proceedings; Bibliography of American statute law; Reprinting of session laws; National legislative information service; List of law libraries and law librarians; Latin-American laws; Committee to confer with the Library of Congress on shelf classification; Lessening fees charged by clerks of Federal Courts for copies of opinions; Legal bibliographical training; Binding.

Library school training for employees of law libraries — John B. Kaiser, librarian of the department of economics and sociology, University of Illinois.

Books of the beginnings — Mrs. M. C. Klingensmith, Law Library, University of Pennsylvania.

Matters pertaining to law and legislative li-

braries in Canada—E. O. S. Scholefield, Legislative Library of British Columbia.

Round Tables: Discussion of committee reports. "Tentative headings and cross references for a subject catalogue of American and English law," recently published by the Library of Congress. This will be discussed and suggestions for the definitive edition sought.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES

The 15th annual meeting will be held at Ottawa, June 26 to July 2, inclusive. The following program has been arranged for its first session on the evening of Thursday, June 27:

Address of welcome—Hon. Alfred D. De Celles, Library of Parliament, Ottawa.

Some suggestions relating to co-operation between legislative reference departments—George S. Godard, state librarian of Connecticut, Hartford.

Trials and tribulations of a document librarian—William R. Reinick, Department of Public Documents, Free Library of Philadelphia.

Indexing and care of pamphlets in a state library—Herbert O. Brigham, state library of Rhode Island, Providence.

Business.

At a series of informal round-table conferences the National Association of State Libraries will hear reports from the following committees:

Co-operation between legislative reference departments. John A. Lapp, chairman.

Exchange and distribution of state documents. Herbert O. Brigham, chairman.

Legislative reference service. George S. Godard, chairman.

Public archives. Thomas L. Montgomery, chairman.

Publication of a municipal year book. James L. Gillis, chairman.

Systematic bibliography of state official literature. William R. Reinick, chairman.

Uniformity in preparation and publication of session laws. Clarence B. Lester, chairman.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

In addition to the two joint sessions elsewhere noted there will be at least one independent session. Topics under consideration will be: "The scope, plans, purposes and results of special libraries," for which M. S. Dudgeon, of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, has been asked to prepare a paper. Discussion will follow. "The library as a business asset" will be discussed at a round table. Writer of the main paper not yet announced.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

In addition to the joint session elsewhere noted there will be one independent session, with the following program:

The literary output in French Canada—Prof. James Geddes, Jr.

The index to Canadian documents—L. J. Burpee.

Reports of officers and committee.

Election of officers.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

First session—

Libraries in state institutions.

Report of federal prisons committee.

Committee reports:

City charter provisions for public libraries.

Library post.

School library systems.

Second session—

Committee reports:

Publications.

Study outlines.

League year-book.

Uniform financial reports.

AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

Two sessions have been arranged under the presidency of Frank P. Hill, with Miss Mary Eileen Ahern as secretary. The cost of library administration will be considered, and papers will be contributed by Hiller C. Wellman and Arthur E. Bostwick.

Mrs. Elmendorf, Mr. Hill, H. L. Koopman, Herbert Putnam, B. C. Steiner, Alice S. Tyler and Beatrice Winsor, whose terms expired recently were re-elected fellows. H. M. Utley was re-elected to the Institute Board.

COMMITTEE ON BOOK BINDING

The A. L. A. Committee on Book Binding is frequently asked for a complete list of books in reinforced binding. Owing to the fact that the stock of some of these books has never been replaced, a complete list has been hard to compile. Those who are interested, however, may find a list in the *Library World*, the first instalment of which appears in the number for March, 1912. This list includes all of the books which have been reinforced in England, as well as those in this country. A note on this article appeared in the May *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, p. 282.

The A. L. A. Committee on Binding frequently receives requests for information about binding from various libraries, and, occasionally, requests for an expression of opinion about the work of certain binders. It has always been difficult to give opinions about the work of most library binders, because the members of the committee have not been familiar with their work. The committee wishes, therefore, to establish a collection of books which will show the kind of work done by those binders who make a specialty of binding for libraries. Letters have been sent to over fifty binders, asking them to send four samples of work covering the binding of fiction, children's books and periodicals. A list of 24 questions relating to methods and materials was also sent. With these samples and answers to these questions in hand, the committee will be in a position to give definite

opinions upon quality and style of work whenever librarians ask for it.

Librarians can help to make this plan of service to all:

1. By sending to the committee the names of library binders. The committee already has many names, but there must be many more whose names it will be unable to obtain unless sent by those who are interested.

2. By urging binders whom they know to comply with the requests of the committee.

Copies of the letter and a list of the questions sent to binders will be sent to all who inquire for them.

A. L. BAILEY,

Chairman, Wilmington (Del.) Inst. F. L.

State Library Commissions

MASSACHUSETTS FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION

The field work of the Commission, contained in its twenty-second report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1911, shows active work in aid rendered to libraries throughout the commonwealth. Mr. Belden himself visited 42 libraries and addressed 5 library meetings, while Miss Brown, the agent of the Commission, made 86 visits to 65 libraries. The improvements suggested included deposit stations, more liberal privileges to readers, longer hours of opening, and, what is especially valuable, cooperation with the schools and local organizations. While the librarians and trustees are most vitally interested in these improvements, a knowledge of the changes and possibilities often opens to the local organizations new opportunities for usefulness and cooperation. In reorganizing a library, books have generally been classified according to a simple form of the Dewey system, juveniles being separated. No Cutter numbers have been used, unless specially desired. A simple author and title catalog was made for the whole library, and for non-fiction a shelf list as well, which, with its alphabetic subject index has served as a subject catalog. Appendices include notes of library progress, towns classified as to libraries, and statistics of free public libraries in Massachusetts.

MICHIGAN STATE BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS

At the May meeting of the board, it was decided to carry on the rural school and grange work, but limited appropriation forbade further extension on other lines, especially the placing of a library organizer in the field. Other matters discussed were largely financial.

MISSOURI LIBRARY COMMISSION

The spring meeting of the Missouri Library Commission was held at Jefferson City, April 29. The secretary's report noted visits made to the libraries at Fulton and Savannah where new buildings are in progress; to the libraries at Trenton, Albany, Hermann, Webster

Groves, Excelsior Springs, Kansas City and St. Joseph; and reported successful lectures by Miss Edna Lyman at Warrensburg, Jefferson City and Maryville during March. Mention was also made of the dedication, on January 6, of the central building of the St. Louis Public Library. The total circulation of volumes from the traveling library collection was 2720 for the first quarter of 1912.

A resolution was passed authorizing the secretary to assist in the summer library course to be given at the University of Missouri, June 17-July 28; and another arranging for the continuance of the library displays at county fairs.

E. B. WALES, Secretary.

State Library Associations

COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The spring meeting of the Association was held at Pueblo, Colo., on May 7 and 8. The Association has heretofore held but one meeting each year, and it has been conducted as a section of the Colorado Teachers' Association meeting and always held in Denver. The Library Association decided last year to reorganize as an independent association and to hold two or more meetings each year, selecting towns outside of Denver for each alternate meeting. This plan was proved a great success at this, its first trial. There were twenty-three visiting librarians in attendance, representing eleven towns, and the local attendance and interest were excellent. The meetings were held in the auditorium of the McClelland Public Library.

At the first session, on Tuesday evening, Mr. J. F. Keating, superintendent of schools, welcomed the visitors in a pleasing manner, and the president, Miss Charlotte Baker, responded. Mr. Chalmers Hadley, librarian of the Denver Public Library, gave an interesting and instructive talk on "The public library as an integral part of the municipality," giving many suggestions and citing numerous ways adopted by different libraries to come in closer touch with their communities and secure the interest and support needed for their work.

Miss Anna Hillkowitz, children's librarian of the Denver Public Library, gave a talk on story telling, in which she gave a short sketch of the history of the art and its present importance from an educational point of view. She followed her talk with a delightful story from the "Alhambra," by Irving. "The legend of the Moor's legacy" was enjoyed by the librarians and other grown-ups quite as much as if they were the 6th to 8th graders at a regular library "story hour."

The program was interspersed with music, and followed by an enjoyable informal reception.

At the Wednesday morning session, Miss Zettie Tucker presented a paper on "Some

efforts in library extension work," the keynote of which was accommodation and the granting of all possible library privileges to all who would avail themselves of them, and giving some experiences with boxes of books lent to country districts.

The committee on constitution submitted a new constitution, which was adopted and ordered printed. The legislative committee reported that nothing definite had been done, and suggested that their work should begin with an effort to have the State Board of Commissioners placed on a more active basis. They were empowered to do what they could, and they started work immediately the next day by conferring with the Governor and making recommendations for new appointments to fill vacancies on the board, which the Governor promised to consider favorably.

Miss Camilla Wallace, of the Grand Junction Public Library, read a paper on "The struggle of the country library to keep going on \$1200 a year." Miss Wallace's recital of difficulties are common to most small libraries, in the west at least, and the trouble seems to center in the fact that most small places having Carnegie libraries have the idea that the ten per cent. required by Mr. Carnegie is the maximum amount that they should spend instead of the minimum.

At the afternoon session, Miss Agnes Westbrook, of the Young Folks' Library, of La Junta, read an interesting paper on the "Problems of the small library," in which she not only set forth the problems, but showed how some of them could be met and overcome to a large extent with some trouble and little expense.

The informal discussion of a dozen or so questions sent in to a question box occupied an hour's time and concluded the meeting.

The Association enjoyed the hospitality of the trustees of the McClelland Public Library on a pleasant automobile ride about the city at noon, and had a luncheon at the Congress Hotel.

H. T. RICHIE, *Secretary*.

ILLINOIS STATE AND MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS JOINT MEETING.

The Illinois State Library Association and the Missouri Library Association will hold a joint meeting in St. Louis on October 24, 25 and 26. Several neighboring associations were invited to join in this meeting, but no others found it possible to do so. They have expressed their interest, however, and most of them expect to send one or more delegates. May we now, through you, extend a general invitation to librarians to attend this meeting? The new central building of the St. Louis Public Library, where most of the sessions will be held, is alone worth the trip, and the members of the profession in St. Louis will be especially glad to see the meeting a large one. Any inquiries will be cheerfully answered.

PAUL BLACKWELDER.

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twenty-second annual meeting of the New York Library Association will be held this year at Niagara Falls, during the week beginning September 23. It promises to be an interesting meeting, and many amusements are being planned by the local committee and the hotel management for the entertainment of the members. Mr. Walter L. Brown, librarian of the Buffalo Public Library, promises us a Buffalo day, and that alone is sufficient to insure pleasure and profit. The meetings will be held at the International Hotel. This contains 300 rooms, all well equipped, 100 of them provided with private bath, and run on the American plan. A special rate will be made during convention week, as follows:

One person in room without bath, \$3.50 per day.

Two persons in room without bath, \$3.00 per day.

One person in room with bath, \$4.00 per day.

Two persons in room with bath, \$3.50 per day.

The hotel orchestra will be at the service of the Association.

For people who do not wish to make their headquarters at the International, other places can be secured from \$2.00 a day up, American plan.

In regard to railroad rates, we have received to date the following quotations for New York City:

"For a party of one hundred or more persons traveling together in a special train in both directions, returning within ten days; the per capita rate is \$11.70 for the round trip. The rate for ten or more persons traveling together on regular trains is \$7.85 in each direction; regular one-way fare is \$8.00, or \$16.00 for the round trip. If the party consists of not less than one hundred persons, we will be glad to run them as a special train, leaving New York on the going trip, Niagara Falls on the return trip, at a time most convenient to the party, making the run in about eleven hours."

Further particulars in regard to rates and the program will be announced later.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE. N. Y. L. A.,
THERESA HITCHLER, *Chairman*.

OKLAHOMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Four important resolutions were passed by the Oklahoma Library Association at the fifth annual convention, held at Enid. One of these is intended to affect legislation next winter, when it will be placed before the lawmakers in support of the creation of a state library commission. The draft of the suggested bill was drawn by Miss Ava L. Miles, of Oklahoma City, and, after being considered section by section, was reported favorably.

A second resolution was adopted to be presented to the State Board of Education. This asks for the establishment of a chair in library economy in one of the state institu-

tions of learning to be determined by the board. A third resolution memorializes the American Library Association in favor of state representation in its councils. Requests were sent this year to the state associations asking for an expression as to the desirability of geographical representation.

The fourth resolution states that the association endorses the continuance of the training school for the librarians of the state, which was initiated by Miss Edith Allen Phelps last year. Miss Phelps will conduct the class for the second time at Oklahoma City, at such a time this summer as will be most convenient for those who desire to attend. Mrs. R. M. Funk endorsed the location of the training school at Oklahoma City, describing the assistance she gained in 1911 from the instruction of Miss Phelps, and the advantages of having at hand while studying the library and binderies of the city.

The members were the guests at luncheon of the Commercial Club, when an address was made by President George Southard, of the Chamber of Commerce. President Southard chose for his subject the influence of commercialism on the world's development. At the close of the sessions a ride around Enid by automobile party was enjoyed, followed by a luncheon served by the ladies of the Enid Library Board at the home of Mrs. O. J. Fleming.

The formal program, as arranged, included the invocation by Rev. S. C. Walter, greetings by D. W. Eastman, president of the Enid Library board, with a response by Mrs. Margaret Quigley, secretary of the Oklahoma Association, an address on "Work in the rural districts and the help of a state library commission," by State Superintendent R. H. Wilson; a message by the president of the Oklahoma Library Association, Miss Edith Allen Phelps, of Oklahoma City; address or papers on women's clubs, by Mrs. DeRoos Bailey, of Chickasha; "Present-day demands in education," by T. W. Butcher, president of the Oklahoma Teachers' Association; "Some standards of judging books," by Mrs. J. A. Thompson, of Chickasha; "The library, from a university standpoint," by Dr. Stratton D. Brooks, president of the State University; and "Use of the library in debates," by Miss M. E. Turner, of Muskogee; a round-table on the "Problems of small libraries"; reports by Miss Cora Miltimore, of Stillwater; Miss Ava Miles, of Oklahoma City; Mrs. Margaret Quigley, of Weatherford, and Mrs. Bertha McBride, of Guthrie; a reading by Mrs. Frank Greer, of Guthrie, and music by D. H. F. Vandever, the Madrigal Club and other musicians of Enid.

A magazine quiz was led by Mrs. Porter, of Oklahoma City, who introduced the round-table discussions with a pleasing original poem.

The next meeting of the Association will be held in 1913 at Muskogee, when the new

\$60,000 Carnegie library of that city will be completed.

The officers who were elected for the ensuing year are Miss Jane Abbott, of the Normal School at Alva, president; Mrs. R. M. Funk, of Shawnee, first vice-president; Mrs. Cora Case Porter, of Oklahoma City, second vice-president; Mrs. J. A. Thompson, of Chickasha, secretary; and Miss Cora Miltimore, of Stillwater, treasurer.

ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

An excellent program, packed full of bright addresses and capital papers, was enjoyed by a record attendance at the twelfth annual meeting of the Ontario Library Association. Following the custom since its inception, the Association met in Toronto on Easter Monday and Tuesday, April 8 and 9, and for the second time the beautiful Reference Library Building of the Toronto Public Library was the place of meeting.

For some years back it has been the custom to vary the emphasis of the program, and this year the librarian and the librarian's programs received chief consideration. To assist in the discussion of these technical topics, Miss L. E. Stearns, Free Library Commission, Madison, Wisconsin, was present and rendered such service as captivated the Association. The following topics will indicate the scope of the 1912 program:

- "The Ontario Library summer school of 1911," by Miss B. Mabel Dunham, Berlin.
- Technical problems (ten-minute papers): (a) "Classification of some recent books," by Miss Edna Poole, Public Library, Toronto; (b) "Classification of public documents, pamphlets and miscellaneous matter," by Miss Annie T. O'Meara, London; (c) "Fines and charges for overdue, damaged and lost books," by Miss Jennie S. Reid, Chatham; (d) "Subject headings for card catalog," by Miss Hester Young, University of Toronto; (e) "Expansion of Dewey decimal system for Canada," by Miss Winifred G. Barnstead, Public Library, Toronto.
- "The training and status of the librarian," by W. O. Carson, London.
- "The method by which a public librarian hears of books and orders books," by G. H. Locke, Toronto.
- "Our library situation," by W. R. Nursey, Inspector of Public Libraries, Toronto.
- "The library militant and library extension," by Miss L. E. Stearns, Madison, Wis.
- "The Romance of early Canadian history," by Dr. Benjamin Sulte, Ottawa.
- "As others see us," the presidential address of Mr. L. J. Burpee, Ottawa.

Followed by the reports of secretary, treasurer and standing committees on quarterly lists of books, distribution of public documents, library institutes, technical education and the public library.

Where every feature of the program was

good, it would be difficult to single out one and leave the others, but special mention may be made of the helpful and inspiring addresses of Miss Stearns. The papers, reports and addresses are published in full in the annual Proceedings, and each year this volume grows in interest and permanent value.

The reports for the year were encouraging and denoted fine progress. During the year the organization of the province into fourteen districts for public library institutes was completed, and the fourteen institutes held. In the five years—1907-1912—during which these institutes have been held, 339 libraries have sent representatives out of a total of 414 libraries. This is progress of a gratifying sort, and the indications are that every library in Ontario will be helped by these institutes in the current year.

The attention of the Minister of Education was called to the A. L. A. meeting in June, and, after careful consideration, the Minister recommended to the legislature an appropriation to assist libraries to send their representatives. The legislature acted on his recommendation and passed the appropriation, and it looks now as if the Ontario contingent would be on hand in goodly numbers to welcome their American confreres.

Two other features of interest were the exhibit of the publishers and supply firms, and the inspection of the Toronto Reference Library. The library has been the recipient during the past year of a magnificent collection of pictures illustrating the history of Canada. The donor, Mr. John Ross Robertson, Toronto, has spent many years and large sums of money in getting these pictures together, and, animated by a high sense of patriotic responsibility, he gave them to the Toronto Public Library, to hold in trust for the people of Toronto and Canada. It was a delight to study these pictures in the fine room set apart for them.

The officers for 1912-1913 are: President, C. R. Charteris, M.D., Public Library, Chatham; first vice-president, W. F. Moore, Public Library, Dundas; second vice-president, W. O. Carson, Public Library, London; secretary, E. A. Hardy, B.A., 81 Collier street, Toronto; treasurer, G. H. Locke, M.A., Public Library, Toronto. Councillors: David Williams, Public Library, Collingwood; H. J. Clarke, B.A., Public Library, Belleville; D. M. Grant, B.A., Public Library, Sarnia; W. J. Hamilton, B.A., Public Library, Fort William; Miss Edith Sutton, Public Library, Smith's Falls; L. J. Burpee, F.R.G.S., ex-president, International Joint Commission, Ottawa.

Library Clubs

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The Chicago Library Club held its last meeting of the year on the evening of May 9. After dinner at the City Club, the meeting was held at the Fuller Park Field House.

There was a brief business meeting, with reports and election of officers, at which Mr. Brown, in charge of the Field House, told of their fine new building and something of the scope and aim of the magnificent work being done there. The Club then adjourned to the hall, where we were entertained by a play—"The library players in wash; or, Many are called, but few are chosen. A native folk-play in two acts, by one of the natives," namely, Mr. Roden, of the Chicago Public Library. All the actors were members of the Club. Dancing closed a most delightful evening, and we had only to regret the absence of our president, who is still ill.

The officers elected for the coming year are: Mr. George B. Utley, president; Miss Louise B. Krause, first vice-president; Mr. John F. Phelan, second vice-president; Miss Helen Hutchinson, secretary; and Miss Pearl I. Field, treasurer.

HARRIE EDNA BROOKE, *Secretary*.

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB

The May meeting of the Long Island Library Club was held at the Jamaica Branch of the Queens Borough Public Library on Thursday afternoon, May 16. This was the last meeting for the year 1911-12, and was in part devoted to the reports of the secretary, treasurer and the extension work committee and to the election of new members and officers. The extension work committee made the following recommendations, which are of interest in showing what may be done in point of service for the Long Island libraries: (1) That the committee cooperate, as far as possible, that is, as far as the funds of the Club permit, with the state workers in round-table work at convenient centers; (2) that the live-saving stations be supplied with library service by placing those desiring books in communication with the state traveling libraries department; (3) that the work with county fairs be undertaken if the local libraries are found willing and able to take care of the collections of books the Club gathers together at the fair grounds.

Two interesting addresses followed the business of the afternoon. The first was by Dr. F. W. Kilbourne, of the Brooklyn Public Library, on the subject of "English dictionaries of yesterday and to-day." Dr. Kilbourne outlined clearly the development of the modern English dictionary from its genesis in 1604, and from his knowledge and experience could speak with authority regarding the scope of and the chief differences between four modern English dictionaries—Webster's, the Century, the Standard and the new Oxford English dictionary. The Reverend William F. McGinnis, D.D., of Westbury, L. I., was the other speaker. Dr. McGinnis was the founder of the public library at Westbury, which, by its progressive methods, has taken high rank among American public libraries. In this address, the Club had the rare oppor-

tunity of listening to a Catholic priest who is a firm believer in the influence and inspiration of public libraries, and who showed from his point of view what this influence and inspiration should be. He spoke forcibly and convincingly, and held the close attention of all.

Following the formal program of the afternoon, it had been planned to adjourn to the beach at Far Rockaway, but the inclement weather prohibited this trip. Instead, some time was spent socially after the meeting and in inspecting the Jamaica Branch building, which contains also the administration department of the Queens Borough Public Library.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Miss Josephine A. Rathbone; vice-president, Miss Jean Middleton; secretary, Mr. Robert L. Smith; treasurer, Mr. Benjamin Blackford.

ROBERT L. SMITH, *Secretary*.

OLD COLONY LIBRARY CLUB

At a meeting of the Plymouth County librarians, held at Bryantville in October, 1911, plans were made for forming a library club to include the libraries south of Boston, to be called the Old Colony Library Club. A committee was appointed to draw up a constitution and select officers to serve until the August meeting. The officers selected are as follows: President, Mr. William W. Bryant, Cobb Library, Bryantville; vice-president, Miss Evie W. Drew, Public Library, Hanson; secretary, Mrs. Julia W. Morton, Cobb Library, Bryantville.

SYRACUSE LIBRARY CLUB

A lecture on "Medieval libraries," with views, given by Prof. E. K. Rand, of Harvard University, having been arranged by the Classical Club, of Syracuse University, on March 21, the Syracuse Library Club adopted that as its meeting for March and called upon its members to attend.

On April 23, at 8 p.m., the regular monthly meeting at the Syracuse Public Library was devoted to branch libraries. Miss Elizabeth Smith, who arranged the program, surveyed the problems of branch library management and their solution in the public libraries of Boston, Brooklyn, Chicago and St. Louis. The administration of the New York city system of branches was given by Miss Anna M. Green. Miss Carolyn Cady read the notes on branch libraries made by her in her recent trip with other seniors in the Syracuse University Library School to Washington, Philadelphia and Greater New York. Experiments in furnishing collections of books to neighboring rural communities were described by Miss Harriet Wilkin, of the Fayetteville Public Library. The delivery and deposit stations of the Syracuse Public Library were spoken of by Miss Lydia Shrimpton. Miss Alice R. Clarke described the Business Man's Branch of Newark, N. J. The program concluded

with a sketch of the various uplift agencies with which the library, especially the branch library, may ally itself, by Miss Elizabeth Thorne.

EDITH E. CLARKE, *Secretary*.

Library Schools and Training Classes

LIBRARY TRAINING SCHOOL — CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA

The visiting lecturer during April was Mr. Duncan Burnet, of the University of Georgia Library, who gave a talk on the "Administration of a college library," stressing particularly those points which differ from public library work.

In an informal talk after the lecture, Mr. Burnet gave an account of the very interesting collection of books in his library, which was established in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Part of the collection is comprised of very rare Southern periodicals and newspapers, many original works of American travel and several incunabula.

DELIA FOREACKER SNEED, *Principal*.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH—TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

The senior course in social conditions is now being given. One morning each week is spent in visiting some civic or social institution. Thus far, visits have been made to the Kingsley House Settlement, the Irene Kaufman Settlement and to the Franklin School, where a daily penny lunch is served to the pupils.

Mr. A. Zelenko, of Moscow, Russia, special correspondent of the Moscow newspapers and the educational journals of Brussels, Paris and Berlin, gave an interesting talk to the Training School class, on April 15, on "Illustrated books for little children."

Miss Josephine Adams Rathbone, vice-director of the School of Library Science, Pratt Institute, gave two lectures, on May 11, on "Home-made reference tools" and "Improving the quality of fiction reading."

Miss Caroline Burnite, director of children's work, Cleveland Public Library, gave four lectures, on May 27-28, two on "Books for little children" and two on "The work of the children's department, Cleveland Public Library."

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

SCHOOL NOTES

In the last examination, one task set was to write a paper on certain features of modern library development, the paper being supposedly one to be delivered before people interested in library matters, though not librarians.

Incidentally, a title had to be assigned to the paper, and it was rather interesting to see the "striking titles" evolved on the spur of the moment—and that an examination mo-

ment: for instance, "Increased efficiency in library work," "The library age," "The live library of to-day," "To the greatest number."

With the "finals" behind them, the class started on their two weeks of field work with light hearts, and again they proved that this feature of the course is of inestimable value, thanks to the opportunities afforded them by the programs carefully planned by the co-operating libraries. The school feels increasingly a debt of gratitude to those who make it possible, as well as to all the kindly hosts who make the annual library visit so valuable.

The visit followed directly upon the practice period, and four days were crowded full of experiences, beginning with a visit to Newark and ending with an afternoon at Columbia.

Wednesday was devoted to the New York Public Library, and Tuesday to Brooklyn, with a morning at the Public Library and an afternoon at Pratt Institute.

The class were greatly interested in their visits to the other library schools. On Monday afternoon they enjoyed the hospitality of the library school of the New York Public Library, after a lecture given to the schools jointly by Miss Miriam Carey, and on the next day they renewed acquaintance with the Pratt class, and at the same time took advantage of Miss Rathbone's invitation to attend Miss Plummer's lecture.

Commencement exercises will be held on Thursday, June 6, when certificates will be granted to Beatrice Mary Abbott, Elizabeth Josephine Amory, Susie Edith Black, Anna Washington Detweiler, Margaret Farr, Mary Victorine Freeman, Ernestine M. Heslop, Marie Alma Josenhans, Mary Helen Pooley, Rebecca Eloise Ritchie, Margaret Anne Ryan, Helen R. Shoemaker, Izette Taber, Elizabeth Bevan Tough, Estelle Wolf.

The one event of the year which will cause regret to the graduates and friends of the school is the resignation of Miss Julia Hopkins, of the staff. Miss Hopkins will next year assume charge of the normal course to be offered by the Pratt Institute Library School, and she will carry with her the most cordial good wishes of those who have been associated with her at Drexel.

GRADUATE NOTES

Mary P. Farr, Drexel, '95, will return to Maryland, to renew her work as field secretary of the Maryland Public Library Commission, on June 1.

Margaret Forgeus, Drexel, '06, has resigned her position of cataloger at Cornell University.

Olla R. Ayres, Drexel, '10, has been appointed cataloger in the Cornell University Library.

Helen Woodruff, Drexel, '09, is cataloging the medical books of the public library of South Bend, Ind.

Rachel W. Haight, Drexel, '11, is the com-

piler of the "Index to fairy tales," now running in the *Bulletin of Bibliography*.

Charlotte Gregory, Drexel, '11, has resigned from the Newberry Library, Chicago.

Louise P. Heims, Drexel, '11, librarian of Wake Forest College, will assist in the summer course in library economy to be given by the University of Pennsylvania.

Isabel Turner, Drexel, '08, has been appointed on the staff of the Pennsylvania State Library Commission at Harrisburg.

J. R. DONNELLY, Director.

INDIANA SUMMER SCHOOL—SPECIAL COURSE

A special advanced course on library work with children will be given at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., this summer, beginning Monday afternoon, July 8, and closing Saturday morning, July 13.

The course will consist of ten lectures by Miss Gertrude Elisabeth Andrus, superintendent of the children's department of the Seattle, Washington, Public Library. Miss Andrus is a graduate of the Pittsburgh Training School for Children's Librarians, class of 1904. She was assistant in the Buffalo Public Library before she went to the training school, and from 1903 to 1908, when she went to take her present position, she was children's librarian in the Pittsburgh Carnegie Library.

Her special work has been to make the children's department reach the boys and girls who do not come to the library of their own accord, and her lectures will be based on experience in solving this problem.

The lectures will be on the following subjects: (1) Advertising a children's room, (2) boys' clubs (including Boy Scout patrols), (3) girls' clubs, (4) playground work, (5-6) story telling, (7) school work, (8) intermediate department, (9) mothers' clubs, (10) co-operation with outside agencies.

The purpose of the course is to give librarians and children's librarians a chance to hear a series of practical talks on the live topics that pertain to the extension of the children's work. The lectures will be equally helpful to librarians from the small libraries and children's librarians from the cities.

The course is open to any librarian or assistant who has had considerable general library experience or training. Tuition will be \$5.00. (A special rate of \$3.00 will be made to members of the regular summer school class, who are eligible to take the course.) Board and room in the Earlham dormitories will be \$5.00 for the period, from Monday noon to Saturday noon, inclusive.

Application for admission to the course should be made to Carl H. Milam, secretary of the Public Library Commission, State House, Indianapolis, not later than June 30.

MAINE SUMMER LIBRARY CLASS

A library class free to any library worker in the state will be conducted by the Maine Library Commission at the State Library,

Augusta, August 6 to 23. Instruction will be given by Mrs. Belle Holcomb Johnson. Address Mrs. Kate C. Estabrooke, Orono, Me., chairman, Maine Library Commission.

MICHIGAN SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Michigan State Board of Library Commission will conduct its usual summer courses in library methods for teachers at the Western State Normal School at Kalamazoo and the Northern State Normal School at Marquette, beginning June 24, and at the Ferris Industrial Institute at Big Rapids, beginning July 1, 1912.

These courses are not intended for the professional training of librarians, but to make the teachers more efficient through an intelligent use of books. They will cover the subject of elementary library economics, and will be inspirational, technical and practical. Credits will be given to students taking the courses, which are entirely elective. A model library of 500 books for children will be available, and these books will be used in the practice work of the students. A series of lectures by a specialist will be given on children's literature.

Course of Study.—Course I. General. School libraries; make up and care of books; book selection; reference books; children's literature. Course II. Technical. Accessioning; classification; book numbers; cataloging.

Exhibition of Books and Library Equipment.—500 best books for children. Special collection of books: Nature study; folk-lore; picture books; school hygiene; school management; Boy Scouts; vocational training; pictures for school rooms; Library Bureau exhibit; supplies, etc.

Instructors.—Marquette, Mabel C. True; Kalamazoo, Esther Braley; Big Rapids, Josephine O'Flynn.

Mrs. MARY C. SPENCER, *Director*.

NEW JERSEY SUMMER LIBRARY COURSE

The fifth session of the Summer School for Library Training, arranged by the New Jersey Public Library Commission, began May 6, and will continue to June 8, at the Asbury Park Public Library. The elementary course was given during the first four weeks. Institute week will begin June 3, with lectures for more advanced students. There are to be a variety of exhibits illustrating topics under discussion. Registration should be made at the Asbury Park Library, where all communications may be sent.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY—LIBRARY SCHOOL

Since May 1st the school has welcomed as lecturers Dr. Herbert Putnam on "The national library," Mr. Wilberforce Eames on "Early printed books," and on "Manuscripts in libraries," Miss Miriam Carey on the "Possibilities of library work in state institutions," and Miss Mary E. Hall on "The high

school library." On the occasion of Dr. Putnam's and Miss Carey's lectures the students had an opportunity of meeting the lecturers afterward, and on the latter occasion of welcoming also the Pratt and Drexel Institute schools, with some members of their faculties. Miss Charlotte E. Wallace, lately of the Seattle Public Library, was also a guest.

Visits have been made to the libraries of the Children's Museum and the Brooklyn Institute, the Long Island Historical Society, Brooklyn Public Library, Pratt Institute Free Library, the town library of Madison, N. J., and the libraries of the Wadleigh and Morris High Schools in Manhattan. A delightful afternoon, in spite of the wet weather, was enjoyed at Madison, where the party was entertained by members of the library board, and a part of the school succeeded in including a little visit to the library at Summit, N. J., on the same day. The school spent the afternoon of Saturday, May 11th, at the home of Assistant Director Anderson, at Scarsdale, some nineteen miles north of the city. Apple blossoms, dogwood, and violets were among the trophies of the visit, which ended with a picnic supper and a "sing" before an open fire.

The students were invited to attend the conference of high school librarians in Brooklyn on May 24th and 26th. Miss Mendenhall, of the faculty, and Miss Newberry, of the student body, took part in the program.

The courses for the second year have been worked out as follows:

Five mornings in the week, from 9 a.m. to 12 m., will be devoted to school work, two mornings to each course. That in advanced reference and cataloging will occupy Monday and Wednesday mornings; administration, Tuesday and Thursday mornings, and the course for children's librarians, Wednesday and Friday mornings. By taking unpaid practice of fifteen hours per week it will be easily possible for a student to carry two courses. An effort will be made to secure practice for these students in other types of libraries as well, if this is desired. Students holding paid positions will not have time for more than one course. The principal subjects covered by the courses are as follows:

Under administration: Library buildings, heating, lighting, ventilation. Library laws; reports, rules, hours, vacations and salaries, furnishing and decoration, accounts and budgets, library binding. Publicity methods: Child-welfare activities, library history and biography, library extension, book reviews, aids and guides, special collections, work for the blind, visits to schools, libraries and supply agencies, study of library's community, Italian.

Under advanced reference and cataloging: Cataloging of early printed books, of foreign books, of periodical sets, history of printing, catalog codes and early catalogs, subject bibliography, reference work for teachers in nor-

mal and high schools, reference problems covering four weeks, Italian.

Under work for children: Literature for children, discipline, furnishing and decoration of children's rooms, studies in child psychology, story-telling, bulletin and exhibit work, child welfare activities, child life in city, town and rural community, cataloging and subject headings for children's rooms, reference work for children, nature study material, house visiting, visits to graded schools.

A thesis will be required for the diploma of those taking the courses in administration and in work for children, and a bibliography of those taking the course in advanced reference work and cataloging.

Inquiries have been received and several applications from graduates of accredited schools, who will be accepted on recommendation from their schools.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal*.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Several unusually good lectures have been given in the advanced administration course by visiting lecturers during the past few weeks. April 23-24, Dr. Clement W. Andrews gave two lectures on the organization and work of a reference library, with particular attention to the John Crerar Library. April 29-30, Mr. Ellwood McClelland, technology librarian of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, devoted three lectures to the work of a technological reference department and to the selection of books for such a department. Dr. Herbert Putnam followed (May 7) with two talks on the Library of Congress, its organization and its relations, as a national library, to the general library work of the nation.

Miss Mary E. Davis, librarian of the Troy (N. Y.) Public Library, gave two eminently practical lectures on library supplies and library housekeeping in the elementary administration course, May 14 and 17.

An exhibition of the work of former students, in the shape of publications (personal and official), pictures and plans of library buildings, etc., is planned in connection with the formal dedication of the new State Educational Building next October. The New York State Library School Association (the Alumni Association) is aiding in the collection of this material, and several of the former students have already sent collections of such material. The president of the association, Mr. W. M. Hepburn, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., is anxious to receive as well from the officers of all classes copies of class letters, address lists and other information concerning their respective classes.

Sara E. Stevens, '13, has left school on account of illness, and will be unable to return this school year.

F. K. WALTER.

NOTES

Mr. Leslie E. Bliss and Mr. Clarence E. Sherman, both of the class of '11-'12, have

been appointed temporary assistants at the Newark (N. J.) Free Library for the summer months.

Mr. James M. Dearborn, '08-'09, has resigned the librarianship of Boston University, to take charge of the order department at the Boston Athenæum.

Mr. Galen W. Hill and Miss Anna B. Gilnack, both of the class of 1910, were married on April 17 at Rockville, Conn.

Mr. Charles E. Janvrin, B.L.S., '11, has gone to the University of Illinois, to take charge of the natural history library.

Mr. Alfred D. Keator, '12, has succeeded Mr. Herbert W. Fison as librarian of the Williamsburg branch of the Brooklyn Public Library.

Miss Louise S. Miltimore, '09-'10, has been transferred from the Aguilar branch to the Tottenville branch of the New York Public Library, where she will act as first assistant.

Miss Louise M. Peters, '11-'12, has been appointed assistant in the catalog department at Leland Stanford, Jr., University Library, and will begin her work in August.

Miss Martha E. Spafford, '02-'03, has been temporarily engaged as cataloger and acting librarian of Pacific University Library, Forest Grove, Ore.

Miss Julia Steffa, B.L.S., '07, has resigned her position as librarian of the Pomona College Library, to accept a position at the University of California Library on August 1.

Miss Mildred Stiles, '11-'12, will go to Vassar College Library, September 16, as loan desk assistant.

Miss Lulu A. Stronge, '09-'10, has resigned her position with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company of New York, and will go to Pittsburgh as assistant in charge of the sales department of the Aluminum Company of America.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The School has been able to complete its plan for the advanced course in normal training in library science, a preliminary announcement of which was made last month. Negotiations have been satisfactorily concluded with the Brooklyn Public Library by means of which the apprentice class of the library becomes the practice school for the normal students. This practice teaching will be under the supervision of Miss Julia A. Hopkins, for three years instructor of cataloging, classification and library science at the Drexel Institute Library School.

The normal students will study the methods of the Brooklyn Public Library during September under Miss Hopkins' direction. There will be two apprentice classes a year, beginning in October and in March, that will receive instruction three days a week for four months. The course will consist of classification, reference work, cataloging, library records, standard authors, both of fiction and

non-fiction, children's work and branch library routine. The lessons in these subjects will be prepared by the normal students in consultation with Miss Hopkins, and will be conducted by them under her direction. The normal students will receive instruction in educational psychology, the history of education, with special reference to American public education, normal methods, and sociology in the department of education at Pratt Institute. This department is under the direction of Clifton O. Taylor, Ph.D., formerly of Chicago University.

We will be glad to send a circular, giving information about the new course, to all who are interested.

The class visited the Bureau of Municipal Research on May 10, where Dr. William H. Allen, the director of the bureau, gave us a very stimulating talk on the relation of the public library to the municipality.

The School had the pleasure of welcoming Miss Plummer on the afternoon of May 7 for the first of a course of three illustrated lectures which she is to give consecutive Tuesday afternoons on the history of libraries.

The students gave a party to the faculty and library staff on May 9, the chief feature of which was a farce written and acted by the girls, representing the induction of a new assistant into a library. It was full of humorous incidents and amusing hits.

Miss Esther Raymond, class of 1910, has returned to the library of the Engineering Societies, from which she resigned in September.

Miss Anne Van Cleve Taggart, class of 1910, librarian at Lock Haven, Pa., 1910-1911, has accepted a position in the public library at her own home, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Miss Bertha K. Krauss, class of 1911, has been appointed assistant in the State Library at Columbus, O., where she will begin work June 1.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

Miss Edna Lyman, of Oak Park, was in residence at the Library School for five weeks, beginning April 1, conducting, as in past years, the regular instruction in library work with children. During this period she met the seniors daily and the juniors twice a week. She gave, also, three lectures to parents on "Good reading for children under ten."

Mr. W. N. C. Carlton, librarian of the Newberry Library, Chicago, gave two lectures before the Library School, March 25, on "The administration of the Newberry Library" and "The work and collections of the Newberry Library."

Miss Alice S. Tyler, of the Iowa Free Library Commission, spent May 6 and 7 at the Library School, delivering three lectures to the students, her subjects being "The work of the Iowa Library Commission," "Rural

library extension," and "The problems of the small library."

Miss Louise B. Krause, librarian of the H. M. Byllesby & Company, engineers, Chicago, gave two lectures before the Library School, May 10, on "The contribution of library science to efficiency in modern business."

The Library Club held its regular meeting, April 16, at the residence of Director and Mrs. Windsor, about sixty persons being present. After a musical program, Miss Lyman entertained the company by telling a few stories in her charming style. Refreshments were served by members of the Club.

Assistant Professor Simpson entertained informally, on May 6, in honor of Miss Tyler.

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Ida L. Lange, B.L.S., 1908, has resigned her position with the Iowa Free Library Commission.

Miss Ethel Bond, B.L.S., 1908, has resigned her position as cataloger of the Ohio Wesleyan University Library, to accept a similar position in the University of Illinois Library.

Miss Fanny Noyes, 1911-12, has been appointed catalog assistant in the Newberry Library, Chicago.

Miss Sabra Stevens, 1911-12, has been appointed reviser in the University of Illinois Summer Library School.

Miss Ethol Langdon, who will graduate this June, will return to her work as assistant librarian of the State Normal School Library at Kearney, Neb.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN SUMMER LIBRARY COURSES

The fourth annual summer school of library methods, a part of the regular summer session of the University of Michigan, will be held from July 1 to Aug. 23, 1912. The course is especially designed for librarians or those engaged in library work who have not had the benefit of systematic training. There will be lectures and practice work in accessioning, shelf-listing, cataloging, classification, book selection and ordering, trade bibliography, reference and loan-desk work, charging systems and periodicals. A fee of \$20 entitles the student to all privileges of the summer session.

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE LIBRARY COURSE

The University of Tennessee Library, with the cooperation of the Tennessee Free Library Commission, will give a six-weeks' course in library methods, June 18-July 26, under the direction of Miss Fay and Miss Eaton, of the University Library, as follows:

1. "On the use of the library." Instruction in the use of the most essential reference books; as encyclopedias, general and special magazine indexes; bibliographies; aids for debating and composition. Book selection and book buying; children's books and read-

ing; story telling. Practice work. For teachers and librarians. Five hours. Six weeks. Miss Eaton.

2. "Library methods." An elementary technical course in cataloging; the decimal classification; the mending and care of books; the keeping of necessary records. Practice work. For teachers or others who have the administration of small and especially school libraries. Five hours. Six weeks. Miss Fay.

Mrs. Kelley, general secretary of the Tennessee Library Commission, will give the lectures on "Administration and the work of the commission."

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH SUMMER LIBRARY COURSE

The course (June 10-July 19) will cover children's literature, cataloging and allied subjects, reference work, administration and loan system, special lectures, teacher-librarian round-table, and visits. The tuition fee is \$12. Prof. H. R. Driggs is director, to whom communications can be addressed.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

As in previous years, the entire time of the instructional staff and the students was spent in field work during February and March. The student assignments for these months, as announced in *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for March, were carried out.

A new feature of field practice consisted in the detailing of several students during these months to assist the instructional staff in their regular field visits. These students accompanied the visitors to assigned places and continued work started by the visitor. They stayed from three to ten days in a town, meeting the visitor at an appointed place for another assignment. The work done proved very beneficial both to students and library. It is an admirable way to give the students a taste for and a knowledge of the field work of commissions.

The spring term opened Thursday, April 4, the first few days being devoted largely to seminars on the two months of field work. As usual, the students returned very enthusiastic over the various experiences this part of the school work brings to them, giving, as it does, a chance to put into actual practice the theories taught during the year. The regular work for the term is scheduled to include, besides the completion of book selection and reference, courses in public documents, document cataloging, library administration, children's work, editions, binding, and subject bibliography. On account of Miss McCollough's resignation, to take effect the middle of May, it was necessary to complete the courses in book selection and library administration earlier than usual; this was accomplished by a readjustment of the schedule.

During the first week, it was very pleasant to have President Plantz, of Lawrence College, Appleton, address the students on the

subject of "Systematic reading." On April 9 and 10, Miss Anne T. Eaton, assistant librarian of the University of Tennessee, visited the school and gave two very delightful lectures on "Anthologies and illustrated books for children."

During the second week of April the University of Wisconsin inaugurated a vocational conference, in which many well-known workers in various lines of women's work took part. Miss Hazeltine, preceptor of the Library School, spoke on "Openings for women in library work and the demands of its training." The conference proved an interesting one to the students of the School, who were most fortunate one morning in having an instructive and entertaining talk on the value of newspaper publicity and the way to secure it from Miss Helen Bennett, of the Chicago *Record-Herald*, one of the conference speakers.

The week beginning April 29 was devoted to the study of work with children, including methods of work, book selection, discipline, equipment for children's rooms, etc., the course being conducted by Miss Maud van Buren, of the School staff. Mrs. Thorne-Thomsen, the noted story teller and authority on children's literature, gave six lectures in the course, the subjects including fairy tales, old and new; realistic stories, poetry, Norse and Greek hero tales, and the principles of adapting and telling stories. These lectures were a rare treat for all attending the conference. An invitation was extended to all the teachers in Madison and to all interested in children's literature to attend these lectures, enough responding each time to fill the lecture-room to its utmost capacity. Another delightful feature of the week's work was a lecture on the "Nibelungenlied," by Prof. Rasmus B. Anderson, the well-known authority on Norse literature, and an afternoon spent in Mr. and Mrs. Anderson's pleasant home, where an opportunity was given to look at their many beautiful pieces of Norwegian and Danish art, including paintings, pottery and books.

The week closed with the May-day celebration on Saturday morning, an event which has become an established festival day for the School. Mrs. Thorne-Thomsen was the special lecturer of the morning, the subject of her talk being "Hero tales." At the conclusion of the lecture, Miss Gladys Smith, the president of the class of 1912, presented the School, on behalf of the class, with three dozen sterling silver teaspoons. Miss Smith's presentation was responded to by Miss Hazeltine, after which the students and guests of the morning, to the number of 150, assembled in the exhibition gallery and school room to view the attractive picture bulletins made and arranged on the walls by the members of the class and to drink a cup of coffee. Each guest was provided with an artistic catalog of the bulletins exhibited. Not only were these bulletins attractive and artistic in de-

sign, but the choice of subjects for the most part emphasized the practical and useful types of books.

May 3 to 7, a university exposition, in which each department was represented by a booth devoted to an exhibit of its work, was held in the gymnasium. In this attempt to show the university in a nutshell, the Library School took its part with an exhibit of the various lines of its work, in which much interest was shown by the public.

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Anna Du Pré Smith, '07, recently resigned her position as assistant librarian of the Sioux City, Iowa, Public Library, to spend the year at her home in Madison, Wis.

Miss Marion F. Weil, '07, who during the past year has had charge of the Hamlin Park Branch of Chicago, has been made librarian of the Public Library of El Paso, Texas.

Miss Harriet Bixby, '09, librarian of the Antigo Public Library, has been granted a three-months' leave of absence for a trip to California.

Miss Mary E. Watkins, '09, librarian of the Madison Free Library High School Branch, has accepted the position of reference librarian of the Denver Public Library.

Miss Ruth P. Hughes, '10, children's librarian of the Public Library, of Freeport, Ill., was one of the May-day guests.

Miss Bettina Jackson, '10, left Madison the first of April, to spend the summer in European travel.

Miss Amelia K. Kiemle, '10, has accepted a position in the Public Library of Portland, Oregon.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

Last month the School welcomed Miss Tyler, who came to give her ten lectures on "Organization and administration of the small library." These lectures were not alone very practical in that they were the results of actual experiences, but were most inspiring, and were enthusiastically received by the students. At the end of the course an informal tea was given for Miss Tyler. The bookbinding course is in process, and includes not only instructing, but visits to a library bindery and some commercial binderies. Miss Stiles, supervisor of binding of the Cleveland Public Library, is conducting this course. During this month the class in library administration is making visits to out-of-town libraries. The itinerary includes Youngstown, Lorain, Elyria, Willoughby, Painesville and Oberlin. These visits evidence real library spirit of hospitality, and are keenly appreciated by the students. The latter part of the month we are anticipating lectures from Miss Keffer, professor of art at Lake Erie College, and Miss Carey, of the Minnesota Library Commission. On April 20 it was our pleasure to meet and entertain at luncheon Miss Bogle and some

of the students from the Pittsburgh Training Class, who came to visit Cleveland. The School will be closed on Decoration Day.

BESSIE SARGEANT SMITH,
Acting Director.

Reviews

PENNELL, Ethel A., and WALLACE, Lucie E. Metropolitan Museum of Art. Classification systems used in the library. Photograph classification, by Ethel A. Pennell. Book classification, by Lucie E. Wallace. New York, 1911. 9+148 p. il. pl.

The introductory statement to this pamphlet by the director of the Museum, announcing that "to the two authors belongs the credit of having worked out, each in her respective department, the method of classification which is set forth, . . . and which has successfully stood the test of an experience that has included rapid growth, the transference of books and photographs from small, cramped quarters to the ample space provided in our new library, and a constantly increasing use on the part of students and other visitors," would ordinarily be sufficient commendation for a good piece of work.

There are few guides to the classification of photographs, and most libraries have at least a nucleus for a collection. All librarians will therefore welcome a scheme so simple, compact and expansive as this of Miss Pennell, worked out from and based upon so large a collection as that of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. In her Introduction she discusses the purchasing, accessioning, mounting, labeling, stacking, cataloging and classifying of photographs, giving samples of labels and catalog cards, and illustration and plans of the cases for the storage of photographs. She has chosen a decimal classification, and by a skilful arrangement of four tables for chronological and geographical divisions and sub-arrangement by sections she has elaborated her excellent scheme. A full explanation and an Index of subjects show clearly how it may be applied. The scheme will be found very practically useful in libraries having small collections of photographs, by including in the catalog of these analytical cards for plates of suitable subjects in their fine art books.

Miss Lucie E. Wallace was for several years a member of the staff of the Columbia University Library. On entering upon the work of classifying and cataloging the library of the Museum she found no general library scheme of classification sufficiently elaborate to meet the requirements. She boldly ventured upon a new scheme in which she has made use of both numbers and letters; "numbers for ancient art and letters for post-Christian art, for two reasons," she explains; "it seemed well to have ancient and modern art independent of each other; at the same

time a greater uniformity could be secured by giving a full number to each division of the classification, which this plan enables one to do."

That it has stood the test of five years' use in the rapidly expanding library of the Museum is the best evidence of its usefulness. As a special scheme for a large collection of what is ordinarily but a single department in a general library, it has been admirably conceived and well worked out. C. A. N.

SAVAGE, Ernest A. *Old English libraries: the making, collection and use of books during the middle ages.* Chicago, McClurg, 1912. 298 p. 8°.

This volume is not only a sketch of libraries in early England, but also a minute and detailed description of literary conditions in England during mediæval times. Necessarily, an account of libraries during this period must deal primarily with monastic collections and with monks, as makers, collectors and users of books. Mr. Savage opens with a tribute to the distinct service performed by Ireland in the spread of learning, and he describes the literary attainments of the most famous Irish monks, who attracted to their monasteries students from England and the Continent. Irish veneration for manuscripts is shown by the common use of leather satchels or wallets, and also of boxes or cumdachs for the protection of books, features of book economy rarely met with outside of Ireland.

The greater part of the book is devoted to the interest of monks in books and to the development and decline of libraries in the abbeys, churches and cathedrals. A history of the library in the more important monasteries and churches is given, together with much interesting testimony to the bookcraft and collecting habits of a great many monks, bishops and friars. The downfall of the monasteries and the dispersal of the libraries is largely due to the growing wealth of the religious houses, which, among other things, resulted in the monks devoting themselves to business and to the management of their estates, rather than to their monastic duties and to writing and illuminating books, as in earlier times.

From the librarian's point of view, a most interesting chapter is the one dealing with bookmaking, collecting and the library economy of the time. The various methods of building up libraries are given, and some monasteries are shown to have levied a fixed tax on dependent priories for the support of the library. We find an account of the provisions for the making of books in the monastery, describing the work of the scribe and the means of caring for the books afterwards. Classification, cataloging, inventory, rules for circulation within and without the monastery, notation and even fixed and relative location of books on the shelves were library problems of the Middle Ages.

An interesting catalog was one kept at Dover priory. It was in three parts: (1) a list of books as they were arranged on the shelves corresponding to the modern shelf list, (2) a list of books, with the contents of each book fully set out, and (3) an analytical index to the catalog in alphabetical order. The modern union depository catalog and the union serial list had its counterpart in the *Registrum librorum Angliae*, an interesting feature of the library economy of the Grey Friars. This is a catalog of the writings of 85 authors represented in the libraries of about 160 monasteries. A page of the catalog is reproduced, showing the information given was author, and title of work with numerical references indicating the libraries containing each work, just what is given in a modern cooperative list of serials.

Three chapters are given to the college libraries of Oxford and Cambridge. These libraries passed through the same experience as the monastic libraries in their growth and final dispersal in the sixteenth century. It is pathetic to read that of nearly 300 beautiful manuscripts given to Oxford by the Duke of Gloucester, only about 25 are now in existence, the rest falling into the hands of glovers to press gloves or of tailors to make measures. The rules and regulations of both academic and monastic libraries are largely concerned with safeguarding the books. But provision was made for loaning books, and the *libri distribuendi* were a special feature of the college library.

What books were found in these old libraries? The answer to this is one of the most valuable parts of Mr. Savage's book. Of course, monastic libraries contained books necessary for grammatical study and such as were proper for the monk, such as missals, lectionaries, psalters, homilies, legends and lives of the saints and works of the fathers. Classical literature was allowed, but was not found to the extent that has generally been supposed, at least in the early centuries. After the twelfth century, however, the strictly religious character gave way before the outside influence. The academic library contained the books necessary for teaching the seven liberal arts, but the difference in its character from the monastic library was chiefly one of proportion of the various classes represented. In general, monastic libraries had more theology, more classical literature, and more romance literature, while the academic library had more philosophy and more law.

Romances did not become common until the fourteenth century, and among those most found were "The story of Troy," "Arthurian cycle," "Joseph of Arimethea" and "Amis and Amiloun." One private library of the thirteenth century contained 80 books, 23 of which were on mathematics or astronomy, 23 on medicine, 10 on philosophy, 6 on logic, 4 on history, 3 on grammar, and 1 on poetry. The two most popular books were the Bible and

Peter Lombard's "Sentences." Geoffrey of Monmouth was very widely read, and also Aristotle and Piers Plowman.

The book is a storehouse for information in regard to books, literature and libraries in early England. The author has searched through a very large amount of inaccessible and scattered material, and has brought together a mass of facts in well-ordered array. It will be of value in throwing light on social conditions in England during the Middle Ages, and in depicting an aspect of English life of interest to the librarian, to the book lover, and to the student of English literature. It is an important contribution to the study of bibliography.

MALCOLM G. WYER.

SAVAGE, Ernest A. Old English libraries: the making, collection and use of books during the middle ages. Chicago, McClurg, 1912. 298 p. 8°.

This sufficiently well-printed and illustrated book covers the pre-Tudor field, ending practically with the introduction of printing into England. It excludes in the main those aspects of mediæval library economy which are covered by Clark's "Care of books," and confines itself to the making, circulation and use of books as a means of literary culture. Those who have Clark may, therefore, look on this as a complementary volume to the other, and those familiar with Clark may likewise consider this as on much the same level of readability and scholarly method. On the whole, this is the more readable of the two. The middle-way method in both works results in a very admirable setting forth of historical facts, well supported by references, and yet readable by the average educated librarian. Both are profoundly interesting to librarians who care for the history of their profession, and this one does in fact introduce, as its author intends, enough "human interest" to make it attractive to many who are not professional librarians. The author is successful in his aim to be "discursive and popular"—so far, perhaps, as the subject can be made popular at all, *i. e.*, popular among the bookish, although it is not intended for infants or the ignorant. The thirty-five plates are well chosen and fairly, but not very, well executed. The list of reference books in Appendix D suggests, perhaps, the scholarly rather than the popular, but gives confidence in the soundness of the scholarship. The chronological list of mediæval collections in Appendix C is very much to the point, and the list of classic authors in Appendix B, with its dates, gives a capital idea of what monastic reading in the classics at the time was. The appendix (A) on prices is a most interesting contribution to the history of bookselling.

The most striking virtue of the book is its comprehensiveness. It gives some notion as to the paleographical side, the manufacturing

side, bookselling, collecting and bibliophily, the kind of reading popular in the mediæval period, and the amount of use of the different kinds of libraries—academic, church and monastic. In spite of what the author says about leaving library economy to Clark, there is much fresh material passim on library economy and a whole chapter even on the economy of the academic libraries. The volume is packed full of interesting quotations, facts and references on all sorts of special topics—book rooms, book boxes, minstrelsy, the destruction of books, library regulations, book-collecting friars, illumination, catalogs, scribes, scriptorium, book wallets, and so on.

One might hesitate a little to put this work quite on a flat footing with Clark in the matter of typography, in the choice and execution of illustrations, or even in breadth of scholarship; but its proportions and variety, inclusiveness and omissions are such as to make of it an even better book for general reading. One could hardly do better by a library school, *e. g.*, than to insist that every student should read its less than 250 pages of some 300 words each. It is doubtful if any other work, including Clark, can be pointed out which will give so much of what the average well-read librarian should know of mediæval library history. The fact that it is chiefly restricted to England serves the end even better, perhaps, than if it were made general. It would be impossible to get into a general treatise of this extent so much of the spirit of the time. The required reading of this, with selected readings from Clark and required looking at Clark's illustrations, would give an admirable library school course for mediæval library history.

E. C. RICHARDSON.

Periodical and other Literature

Atlantic Monthly, April, contains an interesting paragraph on the Boston Public Library in Mary Antin's story "The immigrant's portion."

Building Age, of April, contains a descriptive article, entitled "A branch library building in a Cincinnati suburb," which deals with its construction, arrangement and heating. Floor plans, elevations, etc., are given, as well as half-tone illustrations. The branch library thus described is known as the Price Hill Branch of the Cincinnati Public Library.

Library Occurrent, March, contains "Boy scouts and the library," by Ora Williams; "Shall we have a story hour?" by Marian A. Webb; notes on a railroad men's reading-room in the Huntington (Ind.) Public Library, and a reading list for boy scouts.

National Education Association. The addresses before the library department at the San Francisco meeting, 1911 (pages 1015-1030 of the proceedings), will be interesting to all

persons who work with children, and especially to the librarians of branches in public school buildings.
S. H. R.

New Hampshire Public Libraries, Bulletin of, March, contains "Libraries," by C. F. D. Belden; "The library and the workingman," by Maud Parsons; "Reading for young people," by Dr. John Erskine, reprinted from *New York Libraries*.

New International Year Book, 1911, has a one-page article on library progress, written by Miss M. R. Haines.

New Jersey Library Bulletin, March, contains notes on the Atlantic City conference, the usual question box and a brief sketch on the administration of the high school branch of the Passaic Public Library.

Newarker, April, contains "Sunday supplements and their comics for children."

— May, is chiefly of local interest, and contains an article, "What the board thinks of Newark," reprinted from the Board of Trade Year Book for 1911.

New York newspapers vied with each other on May 5, in their Sunday illustrated sections, in bringing articles of library interest. The *New York Times* contained an article on the "State Education Building, a thing of rare beauty"; the *New York Tribune* on "Tiny libraries travel about New York, bearing pabulum to the book hungry"; and the *Herald* on "Building Young America by library methods." The *Buffalo Sunday Morning News*, on the same day, had an illustrated article on "Buffalo's music libraries."

Pan-American Union, Bulletin, April, continues its series of articles on American national libraries, the article in this number dealing with the "Library of Congress of the United States of America." The illustrations, of which there are a considerable number, show its rooms and some of its decorations. The article describes the building, then gives a brief history of the library, and concludes with an account of the principal divisions into which the library is now organized, with a brief summary of the duties of each.

Pennsylvania Library Notes, April, contains "A proposed general library law."

Public Libraries, April, reprints "The library as a paying investment," by Carl B. Roden, and contains "Departmental libraries," by Arthur Cunningham; "Charging system of the University of Missouri library," by H. O. Severance; "Children's books, what constitutes a good edition," extracts from two papers read before the Wisconsin Library Association; "Shall there be a story hour in the small library?" by Mary S. Wilkinson and Cora Frantz; "Books new and nearly new," by Theodore W. Koch; "Instruction in agricultural literature," by Elizabeth Smith,

and "The Merrill book numbers," by W. Stetson Merrill.

— May, reprints "Advertising the public library," by Prof. P. H. Neystrom, and "How may a public library help city government," by W. H. Allen. It includes also "The municipal reference library and municipal work," by Leo Tiefenthaler, an address read before the Wisconsin Library Association; "The library and local history," by Ida F. Farrar. Other brief articles of interest are: "The library and the foreign citizen," by Flora B. Roberts, and "The library as a place of business," by Ada J. McCarthy.

Special Libraries, March, contains a brief account of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, a "Select list of references on compulsory voting," and "Current references on fire insurance and allied subjects."

Wisconsin Library Bulletin, March-April, contains "The international peace movement," by Louis P. Lochner; "Selected reading list on peace"; and "Rural extension," by F. A. Hutchins.

ENGLISH

Librarian, April, contains "The Sanskrit Library Association," by B. M. Headicar.

— May, contains the first instalment of "Cinematograph films, their national value and preservation," by Alexander J. Philip.

Library Assistant, March, contains "The aim and foundation of the Institut International de Bibliographie," by Olive E. Clarke; "The card catalogue of the Brussels Institute," by Wyndham Morgan; "The encyclopædia, iconographic and general record work of the Brussels Institute," by H. W. Checketts; "The organization and administration of school libraries," by F. J. Taylor. These papers were read before the Library Assistants' Association (Yorkshire Branch), at Bradford, November, 1911.

Library Association Record, February, contains "Abstract of lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, on photographic survey and record work in its relation to public libraries," by W. W. Topley; "Reference, in its relation to literature, to bibliography, to subject indexes and to systems of classification," by Archibald L. Clarke, an article that treats of reference work in its most comprehensive sense, with the usual departmental material.

— April, contains Chapter 5 of "Principles of book classification," a continued article, which studies the theory of scientific and systematic book classification, by E. Wyndham Huline; and "The newsroom," by Herbert Jones.

FOREIGN

La Cultura Popolare, for March 30, 1912, has an article on the Library of Congress, with a view of the main reading-room and three office rooms.

— for April 16, 1912, contains a list of

titles in the libraries furnished emigrants from Italy.

SEPARATE ARTICLES

BINDING.

A small binding plant in the building (Worcester County Law Library). G. E. Wire.

The ideal place for such a room is a light, sunny basement room near the unpacking room and book lift. A room about 15 feet square is the smallest that can profitably be used. The necessary furniture is described in detail. The main pieces of iron machinery needed are a bench press, a bench cutter and a bench backing machine. The wooden appliances needed are a sewing bench, a laying or gilding press, cutting board, press boards and sawing boards. Cost of such articles is given. Hand tools needed are described in detail. A brief bibliographical list on the subject is appended.

The care of books, with special reference to fine bindings. Arthur R. Kimball. *Med. Lib. Assoc., Bulletin*, Jan., '12, p. 7.

Mr. Kimball, as having charge of the binding at the Library of Congress, is an authority on his subject. Binding methods are outlined, and valuable suggestions given for the most suitable way of binding various kinds of books.

BOOK NUMBERING.

The Merrill book numbers. W. Stetson Merrill. *Pub. Lib., Ap.*, '12, p. 127-129.

Tables of decimal numbers which have been in constant use at the Newberry Library for sixteen years. Table 1: designed for alphabetizing names of persons, places, titles or things. Table 2: for alphabetizing titles of periodicals, based upon British Museum catalog of periodical publications. Table 3: furnishes series of date abbreviations covering period both before and after Christ in one sequence of numbers. The Cutter and Merrill numbers may be conveniently combined if desired.

BOOKMAKING.

The English provincial printers, stationers and bookbinders to 1557. E. Gordon Duff. Putnam. 9+153 p. (5 p. bibl.)

Lectures trace the history of the printers, stationers and bookbinders from 1478, when printing was introduced into Oxford, up to 1557. They cover Oxford, St. Alban's, York, Hereford, Cambridge, Tavistock, Abingdon, Ipswich, Worcester, Canterbury, Exeter, Winchester and Greenwich. Appendix gives list of books printed by provincial printers or for stationers.

BOOKS AND READING.

Books new and nearly new. T. W. Koch. *Pub. Lib., Ap.*, '12, p. 124-126.

A chatty and pleasant paper describing books recently published on subjects of library

interest, by English librarians. "Old English libraries," by Ernest A. Savage; "The romance of bookselling," by Frank A. Mumby; "Fragrance among old volumes," by Basil Anderson, are the books discussed.

BOOKS FOR THE CITIZEN.

Books for the citizen. S. H. Ranck. *Grand Rapids News*, Mr. 1-8.

A series of eight papers by Mr. Ranck, librarian of Grand Rapids, in which are recommended and reviewed, with a view to developing a higher standard of citizenship, Plato's "The trial and death of Socrates," Spencer's "The study of sociology," John Fiske's "Civil government in the United States," James Bryce's "The American Commonwealth," John Dewey's "The school and society," Frederick C. Howe's "The city the hope of democracy," and H. G. Wells' "New worlds for old."

BRUSSELS INSTITUT BIBLIOGRAPHIE.

The card catalogue of the Brussels Institute. Wyndham Morgan. *Lib. Asst., Mr.*, '12, p. 46-49.

A description of the catalog and of the methods and materials in use.

The encyclopædia iconographic and general record work of the Brussels Institute; with possible applications of the Institute's work in Great Britain. H. W. Checketts. *Lib. Asst., Mr.*, '12, p. 49-54.

Deals with the Institute's plan to edit scientifically all printed matter, typographical and pictorial, and thus obtain a permanent record of intellectual achievement.

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Handbook and proceedings of the annual meeting, My. 18-24, 1911. (No. 12.) Sacramento, 1912.

Proceedings of the sixteenth annual meeting, which was fully reported in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, July, 1911. Contains also constitution and membership of Association.

CHARGING SYSTEM.

The charging system of the University of Missouri Library. H. O. Severance. *Pub. Lib., Ap.*, '12, p. 117-118.

This system combines the Newark with the system previously used in the library. Pockets were placed in books. Book slips with author, title, and call number placed in pockets. Call numbers are also written on book cover directly above pockets. Student draws card from book pocket, signs his name thereon, and takes book. Book cards for books out are filed until special rules are made, and there is provision for reserve books and books for home use.

CHILDREN'S READING.

Periodicals for the children's room. Maud Van Buren. *Pub. Lib., Ap.*, '12, p. 121.

St. Nicholas, Youth's Companion, American

Boy, Boys' Magazine, World's Chronicle recommended and criticised. For very little folks, "Bird lore and little folks" are considered "harmless," but, being too flabby, are not recommended. The pages for little people in the *Youth's Companion, St. Nicholas* and *Ladies' Home Journal* are considered better for little folks.

CHILDREN'S WORK.

The book line. Montrose J. Moses. *St. Nicholas, Jr.*, '12, p. 740-746.

An account, with numerous illustrations, of children's work, particularly in New York, Brooklyn, Pittsburgh, Boston and Cleveland. The author maintains that the main idea of a public library is to show in what way one may reach the best book.

COLLEGE LIBRARIES.

Suggestions for a model private library at Clark College. 13 p. Worcester, Mass., [1912.] (Clark Univ. Lib. Pub., Vol. 3, No. 2.)

A classified catalog of the "model private library," established at Clark College for the purpose of presenting *unrequired* reading for the undergraduate, with a view to cultivating the reading habit. The list contains about 700 books of the best literature.

COMIC SUPPLEMENTS.

Sunday supplements and their comics for children. *Newark, Ap.*, '12, p. 95-98.

The comic supplement for children is generally sweepingly condemned by librarians, but is a new factor in life affecting children. The cheap Sunday paper is planned to appeal to as many persons as possible. American children were of the kind that likes the colored comic supplement of to-day before that colored comic supplement came into existence. The stories told by these pictures are above the mental, moral and artistic level of most of the stories and jokes which pass muster among children. Many of them are bright, clever and clean, and many of the pictures which express them are excellent caricature work. Perhaps the newspapers would listen to suggestions from men interested in education. The reformer should not damn the comic supplement, but should study its causes and try to improve the conditions which produce it as well as the product itself.

DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIES.

Departmental libraries, universities and colleges. H. E. Bliss. *Educ. Rev., Ap.*, '12, p. 387-409.

A discussion of the centralization and the scattering of library resources of colleges and universities, the arguments in favor of centralization predominating, for the reason that a large proportion of books are likely to be of interest to students in several departments sooner or later. Mr. Bliss says that the departments find that there is less advantage in standing alone than they had supposed, and

it remains for them to realize the great advantages of coöperation. Regarding the old-fashioned libraries, Mr. Bliss suggests the following inscription: "He loved his library and his books more than the service of his fellow men." Mr. Bliss states that this old-fashioned librarian has passed from the public library, but that he may still be found lingering in the alcoves of the college library.

ECONOMIC MATERIAL IN DOCUMENTS.

State and municipal documents as sources of information for institution managers and other students of home economics. C. F. Longworthy. *Jour. Home Economics, F.*, '12.

This paper gives classified topical headings under which information valuable to the student of economics may be found. The importance of state documents for reference is emphasized and Adelaide Hasse's index cited. Municipal reports and state documents valuable for reference are indicated under the following subjects: Expenses and expenditures; water supply and sewage disposal; building materials and their use; supplies and equipment; housing systems and other similar problems; institution dietetics and other food and nutrition topics; problems of labor and service; educational opportunities and courses of instruction.

FOREIGNERS IN THE LIBRARY.

The library and the foreign citizen. Flora B. Roberts. *Pub. Lib., My.*, '12, p. 166-169.

Public education, the safeguard of republican institutions. Education of the illiterate immigrant essential. Supplying books in foreign languages may retard learning of English language but hastens assimilation. The children prove the strongest link between the library and the adult foreigner. Lectures, night classes and evening entertainments in libraries, methods for bringing the foreigner and the library into relationship. Buying lists of books in the various languages present another opportunity for coöperation. Personality a vital factor for bringing understanding and establishing confidence between librarian and foreigner.

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARY.

The high school library. T. W. Koch. (Extracted from Prof. C. H. Johnston's "High school education.") 1912. Scribner.

The importance of the high school library is explained, and the need of a librarian rather than teachers to have charge of it. The duties of the high school librarian are to make the library material available to users. With the growth of the library, the librarian will require assistance in work which may be supplied by hired boys, by a member of the teaching staff, or by volunteer student work. Library instruction or teaching the use of the library should be made a part of the regular school curriculum. The library course, as

conducted by the librarian of the Detroit Central High School, is a model course.

LANTERN SLIDES IN LIBRARIES.

Abstract of lecture, illustrated by lantern slides in photographic survey and record work in its relation to public libraries. W. W. Topley. *Lib. Assoc. R., F.*, '12, p. 69-72.

Emphasizes the importance of the stereopticon to libraries and the value to the library of photographic records and knowledge of photographic methods for purposes of record.

LEGISLATION.

A proposed general library law. *Pa. Lib. N., Ap.*, '12, p. 1-10.

A proposed general library law relating to free public non-sectarian libraries and branch libraries within Pennsylvania which provides for their establishment, maintenance and regulation of such free public non-sectarian libraries as may have been already established by the several counties, cities, boroughs, towns, townships and school districts, and providing that all library property and all gifts, devises, grants or endowments for library purposes shall be exempt from taxation; and providing that several counties, cities, boroughs, towns, townships and school districts may levy taxes, condemn private property and borrow money for library purposes, and imposing penalties for injuring library property and for violation of library regulations, and repealing existing laws in relation to the above subjects.

LIBRARY EXTENSION.

Library extension in the United States. J. D. Walcott. *Comm. Educ. Rpt.*, '10, p. 161-219.

Chapter V. of the report of the United States Bureau of Education, as prepared by the acting librarian. It sketches the current conditions and progress in the thirty-four states recognizing officially library extension, except New Hampshire. The report also includes notes on the more important library occurrences of the year.

LOCAL HISTORY.

The library and local history. Ida F. Farrar. *Pub. Lib., My.*, '12, p. 164-169.

The small New England town is rich in old treasures, such as antique furniture, old-fashioned knockers, etc., and a collection of objects representing the life of other days is possible for almost any town. Any empty room would serve as a beginning for such collection. The librarian is the person best adapted to start such an interest. In one New England town, in a little unused church, is such a collection. There is another in Pomfret, Vermont, made by the librarian. Local history is also conserved through town records, local genealogies, church registers, etc. These should be classified. Also by making scrap-books valuable, local material may be preserved.

MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY.

The municipal reference library and municipal work. Leo Tiefenthaler. *Pub. Lib., My.*, '12, p. 162-164.

The city is the nucleus of modern institutions. Concentration of population in small areas presents many problems. City clubs, municipal and private organizations aim to improve city government. Similar in aim are municipal reference libraries, of which there are at present five in this country: Baltimore, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Minnesota, St. Louis. These are really bureaus of research and information rather than libraries. Much of the literature of value in the municipal reference library is "fugitive material." It should be closely indexed. Appended is a useful list of articles on municipal reference work.

NEWSROOMS.

The newsroom. Herbert Jones. *Lib. Assoc. R., Ap.*, '12, p. 182-190.

The public newsroom in the public library is desirable and almost necessary. A public newsroom adds to the popularity of the library. Libraries have been established in most cases by direct vote of the English people, and in so voting the people generally intended that newsrooms should form an important part of the libraries. Suppression of the newsroom in a public library district without sanction of the ratepayer is a breach of public faith. Loafing and misuse of newsrooms should be abolished, not the newsrooms themselves. By issuing tickets of admission, which must be presented before entering the newsrooms, objectionable persons could be kept out.

NORMAL SCHOOL TRAINING.

Teaching library methods in normal schools. Louise Encking. *West. J. of Educ., My.*, '12, p. 209-213.

An article descriptive of the methods used by Miss Encking, who is the librarian of the State Normal School at Oshkosh, Wis. She states that courses in library methods in normal schools should be planned with a view to two objects. First, the value of such work to the normal school student as an individual and as a teacher; and, second, the value of such work to the children the student is to teach. For this purpose the normal schools in Wisconsin have included in their curriculum a course in library methods, which each junior is obliged to take. Miss Encking then goes on to describe the course of study.

OFFICE LIBRARIES.

The up-to-date office library. C. W. Hurd. *Printers' Ink, My.*, '12, p. 32-36.

Describes how big concerns employ librarians to handle their filing system, indexing, etc., so as to get out of the files the greatest efficiency. Such a librarian, the author designates, is the house memory, and he (more

usually she) must be much more than a mere filing clerk. The whole article is a plea for the application of library methods to the filing index, etc., of correspondence and all printed material that comes to the office of a big establishment.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Proceedings of the third annual conference of the Pacific Northwest L. Assoc., Victoria, B. C., Sept. 4-6, '11, 68 p.

Contains full proceedings of the conference, which was reported in the October, 1911, number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

REFERENCE WORK.

Reference in its relation to literature, to bibliography, to subject indexes and to systems of classification. Archibald L. Clarke. *Lib. Assoc. R.*, F., '12, p. 73-95.

A comprehensive article in two parts. Part I. defines the term reference, explains reference headings and methods of entry in catalogs and bibliography; also outlines the use of reference libraries. Part II. is made up of extracts from library catalogs and subject indexes illustrating bibliographical references, etc.

RURAL COMMUNITIES, READING FOR.

Rural extension. F. A. Hutchins. *Wisc. Lib. B.*, Mr.-Ap., '12, p. 77-78.

Though 160 cities and villages in Wisconsin have free public library facilities, yet out of 2,333,460 population in the state, there are 1,107,733 that have not the benefit of library service. Closer coöperation between village and country communities should be established.

SANSKRIT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The Sanskrit Library Association. B. M. Headicar. *Libn.*, Ap., '12, p. 326-330.

The Association was founded at Etawah in 1904 for the collection of Sanskrit literature and the dissemination of information in connection with the subject. It has just issued a volume containing its objects and rules. It has four departments, and will issue a literary magazine and compile an index to every Sanskrit book.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

Organization and administration of school libraries. Frank J. Taylor, *Lib. Asst.*, Mr., '12, p. 54-58.

Deals with the problem from the economic viewpoint: How to establish adequate school libraries on a limited library income.

STORY HOUR.

Shall there be a story hour in the small library? Mary S. Wilkinson and Cora Frantz. *Pub. Lib.*, Ap., '12, p. 122-123.

Notes of discussion in the story hour before Wisconsin L. A. meeting, Janesville, Feb., 1912. Pro and con of story hours presented.

Notes and News

ADVERTISING.—The Louisville Free Public Library has just issued some interesting advertising matter. A pamphlet of twelve pages reprints an address by Mr. Yust at the Richmond Education Association meeting in March, giving a full description of the work in the Louisville Library. Another pamphlet of eleven pages is a brief illustrated description of the new colored branch of the library system, including items of cost, equipment and use. A little card, headed "All children should meet and learn to know these people," gives a list of well-known characters about whom books can be found in the library; a slip gives nine points as to the duplicate pay collection recently installed, and a poster, 10 x 13, gives hours, location of buildings and a few statistics, with the final word, "Come and read."

ADVERTISING.—The library board of the Spies Public Library, Menominee, Mich., has approved the use of cards in the various street cars calling particular attention to the subjects of special current interest.

AGRICULTURAL literature is now being supplied to Massachusetts libraries as part of the extension work of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Small selected collections upon this and related subjects, as well as special libraries, are to be circulated. It will be endeavored to make the town libraries its agencies, though calls from individuals will be answered. For the present, the borrowing end will be expected to pay transportation charges.

BOSTON COÖPERATIVE BUREAU has issued its Bulletin No. 2, April-May, including membership and the sources at hand for the acquisition of information in ten main divisions.

GERMAN VISITS.—Dr. Paul Schwenke, first director of the Royal Library, Berlin, his daughter, who is connected with the Charlottenburg public library system, and Herr Anton Adams, architect of the Royal Library, arrived from Berlin the end of April. They visited the New York Public Library, were guests at Columbia University of Librarian Johnston, taking luncheon at the Faculty Club, and were present that evening (May 2) at the general staff meeting of the Brooklyn Public Library, when Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin explained the features of the new library building. On Saturday, May 4, they were the guests of Mr. Bowker for luncheon at the City Club, in which party Miss Plummer and Mr. C. W. Andrews were also included. The gentlemen later spent some time at the Authors' Club. On Sunday the visitors started for Boston, visiting Cambridge, and thence stopping at Springfield, Albany, Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Washington and Philadelphia, and later made a visit to Princeton. Dr. Schwenke, on his return, expressed his ap-

preciation of the greatest kindness with which they were received everywhere. The party sailed Saturday, May 25, for Germany.

HARRIMAN BIOGRAPHY.—Announcement is made of the publication for private circulation only of John Muir's memorial to Edward H. Harriman, under the title of "E. H. Harriman." The book cannot be bought, but a copy will be sent free to any librarian who will make application to the publishers, Doubleday, Page & Company.

MUNICH COMMISSION.—The Commission of the Munich Museum of Masterpieces, of Natural Sciences and Technical Arts, composed of the Mayor of Munich, von Borscht, Count von Podcivils, Architect Gelius, Dr. von Miller, Dr. Schurmann, librarian, who are spending some time in this country investigating museums and libraries, were recently entertained by Librarian Putnam in Washington at a round-table luncheon, at which chiefs of the library department were also present. A photograph was taken, printed in the New York Times for May 5, 1912, of the members, including Dr. Putnam and the German Ambassador.

"OUTSIDE COÖPERATION WITH PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF GREATER NEW YORK," a pamphlet of 112 pages, from the Bureau of Municipal Research, is based upon the returns from 163 agencies, reports, minutes and newspaper files covering years from 1902-1911. One of its tentative suggestions for increasing and strengthening outside coöperation with schools is that the Public Education Association, the Board of Education, the New York Public Library and the department of libraries of the Board of Education should consider the pros and cons of combining all the school library work under the New York Public Library.

STAFF manuals have recently been received, the "Library staff manual" coming from the University of Michigan, a valuable little pamphlet of 32 pages, with full information; "Rule book for guidance of the staff in branches," 31 pages, from the Chicago Public Library, and "Information for persons desirous of entering the staff," 16 pages, from the St. Louis Public Library.

Bangor, Me. The corner-stone for the new public library will be laid the first of June. The cost will be \$200,000.

Bath, Me., Patten Free Library has received from Bath, England, several gifts in the way of descriptive volumes, beautifully illustrated. The most interesting gives the pictures from the scenes of the Bath pageant, when every Bath in the United States sent a representative. The Bath Library received the same set for every city of Bath in the states, with a request to forward same to their several cities. For the first time in the history of the library, the entire stack room is open to the general

public. This was done gradually. The first step in the open-shelf system was the placing of the latest volumes on a book shelf in the main reading-room. Then the non-fiction side was thrown open, and this past month the open-shelf system has been put into operation for the fiction side as well.

Bloomington (Ill.) Public Library's remodeled building was opened to the public May 11.

Bridgton, Me., is to have a fine new library, which will be known as the "Dalton Holmes Davis Memorial." The structure will be unlike any in Maine, and will possess many features found only in the library buildings in large cities. The library will be of faced brick, with limestone trimmings. Work has already been started. The interior will be of cypress, and the floors of birch. In the center of the building will be the delivery room, which will have a most pleasing effect, with its colonnade and domed ceiling. Both the reading-room and the children's room will have fireplaces. The cost will be around \$10,000.

Cambridge, Mass., Library of the Episcopal Theological School. The dedication of the new building (see LIBRARY JOURNAL for March) took place May 1, 1912, at the same time as the celebration of Founders' Day.

Chicago, Ill., John Crerar Library. The John Crerar Library has purchased the land and buildings at the northwest corner of Michigan avenue and Randolph street, running 135 feet on Michigan avenue and 127 feet on Randolph street. A permanent building for the exclusive use of the library will be erected upon a portion of this lot, but it is not probable that this will be done before the expiration of the present lease of their quarters in the Marshall Field & Company building. The building will not be imposing or monumental, but Mr. Crerar's will requires it to be "tasteful, substantial and fireproof." The plot is close to the Public Library on the lake front, in the business district, where most of the physicians' offices are located.

Chicago (Ill.) Public Library opened the newly established civics room, May 1. It is located on the main floor of the Randolph street wing, directly opposite the public documents room. The scope is intended to be much broader than the usual municipal reference department, and is planned to cover the needs of city officials, citizens, organizations and business men.

Cleveland (O.) Public Library. The bond issue of \$2,000,000, for a new building, was approved by vote May 21.

Cleveland, O., Western Reserve Historical Society is making good progress in the work of reorganizing and cataloging. There are now over two thousand duplicates ready for

exchange, among them some valuable publications. There have been received recently two large gifts of about four hundred titles each, one of these including a very fine collection on the history of costume.

Dayton Public Library has printed two carefully selected lists of books on health, recommended by the Public Health Education Committee of the Montgomery County Medical Society. The books have been duplicated in large numbers.

Helena, Mont. The State Historical Library was moved in April to more adequate quarters in the Capitol.

Michigan State Library has issued "Biographical sketches of American artists," of 201 pages, the result of "an increased public demand for biographies of American artists and other information relative to the growth of art in America." It includes a bibliography and periodical references. The legislative reference department has recently published "The history of railroad taxation in Michigan," by Wilbur O. Hedrick, of 70 pages, including also a bibliography and index.

Modesto, Cal. The McHenry Library, a gift of the late Daniel McHenry, was formally opened on April 28.

New York Society Library has just printed "A selected list of physicians who have been members of the Society Library, 1754-1912, with portraits."

New York State Education Building. In furnishing the new State Museum, another competition has been arranged for, partly in view of the question raised as to the legality or propriety of letting the contract for museum cases to the Library Bureau, as certain employees of the department owned stock in that company. The question relates specifically "to the ownership of fifty shares by four subordinate employees, and perhaps to the ownership of thirty-five shares by members of their families, or of eighty-five shares at the outside, in a corporation whose capital stock consists of 30,000 shares of the value of \$100 each. The parties who own these shares are long-time employees, of the highest personal character, who have neither had anything whatever to do with the furnishing of the Education Building nor any knowledge which could be of advantage to any competitors therefor, nor would have given any information had they possessed it. But the fact has been seized upon by the competitors of the Library Bureau and magnified many times beyond its real importance. Out of this fact grows the question as to whether the Library Bureau should be permitted to participate in the new competition, but it seems likely to be avoided by the employees referred to divesting themselves of all financial interest in the corporation."

New York State Library. The total sum appropriated since the fire for the purchase of books and manuscripts, largely augmented by the recent appropriation by the legislature and approved by the Governor, has reached \$622,000, and provides for increasing the staff to about 115, incident to occupying the new building and the extensive buying which must be done within the next two years.

It has purchased *en bloc* the private library of the late Adolph Growoll, which is particularly rich in bibliographical material and in works relating to publishing and bookselling, both in this country and abroad. As a collection of works on the American book trade, Mr. Growoll's collection has few equals.

Philadelphia (Pa.) Public Library. The plans of Horace Trumbauer for the new library building have been approved by the mayor and the art jury.

Popham, Me. During the winter months, some 200 books have been forwarded to the library as a gift from Boston friends.

St. Joseph (Mo.) Free Public Library has just issued a five-page folder, "Civic activities in city building," "a suggestive list of problems and activities which must be intelligently considered and acted upon in order to make any city a good place in which to live," scores of authoritative books, up-to-date magazine articles and reliable reports and pamphlets on those subjects to be found in the library.

St. Louis Public Library has had on exhibition during May an art exhibit, planned by the Civic League, including paintings, sculpture, photographs and arts and crafts by local artists, Mr. Bostwick being a member of the committee in charge. The entire art room and other portions of the library were used. The library has issued in pamphlet form the addresses and other proceedings at the opening exercises of the central library in January.

Toronto Public Library has issued its extension of the Dewey classification applied to Canada. As the revised edition of the D. C. was inadequate, the library sent its plans to those interested, and having received their criticisms has adopted this expansion. An index is also included.

Wisconsin has again published one of its elaborate and valuable commemorative annuals issued by the state superintendent and compiled in the state library. The cover design symbolizes the conservation of our natural resources under government protection and the wealth of forest, field and earth. This "Wisconsin Arbor Day and Bird Day Annual" includes also the "Fire Prevention Day Annual." It contains numerous articles, well illustrated, and many pages of timely poems, including also a number of songs. One article, "Birds of Wisconsin," has many colored plates.

Librarians

AYRES, S. G., who has been over twenty-four years at the Drew Theological Seminary, was elected on March 6 to the assistant librarianship of the Garrett Biblical Institute, at Evanston, Ill., the title of librarian being retained by Prof. D. A. Hayes, of the faculty.

BAXTER, C. Newcomb, assistant librarian of the Boston Athenæum, has been elected librarian of the James Blackstone Memorial Library at Branford, Conn. He is a graduate of the Massachusetts Agricultural College (1898) and Harvard (1902) and has been assistant at the Athenæum since 1902, "a bibliographer and scholar of recognized ability."

BOSTWICK, Arthur E., will deliver an address at the general session of the N. E. A. Wednesday evening, July 10, at the Auditorium Theatre, on "The public library, the public school and the social center movement."

BRADLEY, Isaac Samuel, died at his home in Madison, Wis., on April 22. He was born at Albany, N. Y., October, 1853, and at an early age removed with his parents to Madison. In the first week of April, 1875, while a senior in the University of Wisconsin, he entered the service of the Wisconsin State Historical Library as an assistant librarian. In September, 1892, he was elected librarian and assistant superintendent of the institution, and was holding that office at the time of his death. During his 37 years of library service Mr. Bradley prepared several bibliographies, chiefly on Wisconsin topics, and had for many years been engaged in the preparation of a large detailed bibliography of the state; but it remains incomplete. He was a familiar figure at A. L. A. meetings, and enjoyed a wide acquaintance in the profession. Mr. Bradley will have no successor, for the authorities of the Wisconsin Historical Library have decided to allow the office of librarian to lapse, and such duties as appertained thereto have been merged in the office of the superintendent, Dr. Thwaites.

COE, Mrs. Frances Rathbone, formerly librarian at the East Orange (N. J.) Public Library, and since December, 1910, an instructor in library science and reviser of student cataloging at Simmons College, has accepted a special position in the Somerville, (Mass.) Public Library as revising cataloger during the extension of the classification and the revision of the catalog, and the separation of the library between the open shelf room and the storage stack preparatory to the occupancy of the new central building.

CRAIN, Lucy B., resigned in February as children's librarian of the Newton Free Public Library and was appointed, under civil service, librarian of the West Somerville Branch of the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library.

CUTHBERTSON, David, sub-librarian of the Edinburgh University Library, is the author of "A tragedy of the Reformation, being the authentic narrative of the history and burning of the 'Christianismi Restitutio,' 1553," just published by Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier, Edinburgh.

DICKINSON, Asa Don, librarian of the State College of Washington, will resign his position with the close of the college year and join the editorial staff of Doubleday, Page & Co., at Garden City, N. Y.

GRISWOLD, Stephen B., died suddenly at Yonkers, N. Y., May 4, 1912, in his 77th year. He was born in Vernon, N. Y., and graduated from the Albany Law School. He practiced law until 1875, when he was appointed librarian of the State Law Library by the State Board of Regents, which position he held for these 37 years.

HAINES, Mabel R., has returned to New York from her four-months' health leave at Pasadena in renewed health, but will not resume office relations with the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

HAYES, Edith B., assistant cataloger in the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the recently opened branch at East Somerville.

HOPKINS, Julia A., has been appointed instructor-in-charge of the normal course at the Pratt Institute Library School. Miss Hopkins was reference librarian in the Reynolds Library, Rochester, N. Y., 1896-99; assistant librarian, Bryn Mawr College, 1899-1901. She was at the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, for two years, as first assistant cataloger and as branch librarian; then librarian of the Madison, Wis., Public Library for six years, and for the last three years has been assistant librarian and instructor at Drexel Institute. She has had experience as a teacher in the summer schools of the library commissions of Wisconsin and of Pennsylvania. She conducted apprentice classes at the Madison library for six years, and has taught in the library schools of Wisconsin and of Drexel Institute. This variety of experience will be of great value in working out the problems that will be presented by the new course at Pratt Institute.

IMAI, Kwan-ichi, director of the Osaka Library, Japan, is visiting this country as a representative of the Japanese Department of Education and the Imperial Library. He has already visited public and university libraries from San Francisco to New York. He will be present at the Ottawa conference, and thereafter sail for England and visit libraries there and on the Continent. He will return to Japan by the Trans-Siberian Railway after a year's absence. A Japanese library school is to be opened in the fall of 1913.

PLUMBE, G. E., librarian of the Chicago Association of Commerce, and former editor of the *Daily News Almanac*, died April 25.

ROOT, Mrs. Gertrude Fison, has resigned from the staff of the Brooklyn Public Library, and has been appointed, in accordance with the "Scheme of service," executive assistant in the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library.

SETTLE, George T., has been elected acting assistant librarian of the Louisville Free Public Library. He will continue as head of the order and accession department, a position he has held since the organization of the Louisville library system. He has also been appointed by the governor on the Kentucky State Library Commission, succeeding Mr. Yust.

Gifts and Bequests

CARNEGIE DONATIONS SINCE JAN. 16, 1912

JANUARY 27:	
Coalinga, Cal.....	\$10,000
Memphis, Tex.....	10,000
Metropolis, Ill.....	9,000
Osborne, Kan.....	6,000
Pickerington, O. (for town and township combined).....	10,000
Pomeroy, O.....	10,000
Spring Valley, Ill.....	15,000
FEBRUARY 6:	
Somerville, Mass.....	\$80,000
*Elden, Iowa.....	2,500
Kilbourn, Wis.....	6,000
Oakland, Me.....	6,000
Puallup, Wash.....	12,500
Tiffin, O.....	25,000
Wellsville, O.....	10,000
APRIL 2:	
*Muskogee, Okla.....	15,000
*Longmont, Colo.....	2,500
*Napoleon, O.....	3,000
*Rushville, Ill.....	2,500
APRIL 18:	
*St. Albans, England.....	£596.18/5
APRIL 29:	
*Radcliffe, England.....	£433.10/-

*Increases.

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APRIL 3:	
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Caldwell, Idaho.....	12,500
Cedar City, Utah.....	10,000
Elizabeth, N. J.....	25,000
Gainesville, Tex.....	15,000
Gilmer, Tex.....	7,500
Latta, S. C.....	5,000
Martin, Tenn.....	9,000
Minneapolis, Minn. (4 branches).....	125,000
Nashville, Tenn. (\$25,000 for branch for white people, \$25,000 for branch for colored people).....	50,000
Portland, Ore. (4 branches).....	60,000
Seward, Neb.....	8,000
Sherman, Tex.....	20,000
APRIL 30:	
Alpena, Mich.....	\$25,000
Cherryvale, Kan.....	10,000
Mexico, Mo.....	12,500
Valdosta, Ga.....	15,000
New Hamburg, Ont.....	6,000
Pembroke Urban District, Ireland, £5,000 for building at Ballsbridge; £2,000 for building at Ringsend.....	£7,000
Potchefstroom, So. Africa.....	2,500

MAY 17:	
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Barron, Wis.....	6,500
Cuthbert, Ga.....	5,000
Gibbon, Neb. (for Gibbon township and town).....	6,000
Glen Ellyn, Ill.....	8,000
Grand Ledge, Mich.....	10,000
Grattan Township and city of O'Neill, Neb.....	10,000
Watford, Ont.....	6,000

Albany, N. Y. State Library. Mrs. A. H. Leypoldt has given the State Library her complete sets of the *Publishers' Weekly* and *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, each bound in half morocco.

Cambridge, Mass. P. A. B. Widener will build a wing to the Harvard University Library building, to house the collection of rare books willed to the Harvard Library by H. E. Widener, one of the *Titanic* victims. Mr. Widener's library contains one of the most valuable Shakespeare collections in the world.

Clinton, N. Y. At the annual meeting of the trustees of Hamilton College, it was announced that \$100,000 had been donated for a college library building.

Haverford (Pa.) College Library has received from an anonymous donor a stack building to hold 100,000 volumes. It will be strictly fireproof and fitted with steel shelving in the most approved manner. The building is already under way, and is expected to be ready for occupancy Oct. 1. The College Library at present contains 60,000 volumes, and is very much overcrowded.

Holland, Mich. It is announced that Dr. John W. Beardslee, in resigning his chair in theology and the presidency of the Western Theological Seminary is to equip the institution with a suitable library building, and place a gift of \$15,000 for its immediate construction.

Manchester (N. H.) City Library, it is announced, will have a new building through the generosity of Mr. Frank P. Carpenter, one of the library trustees. The building is to face on one of the city's commons, and it is hoped that it will be the beginning of a civic center. It is thought that the building will be of granite and of sufficient size to serve the growing needs of the city for many years to come.

Library Reports

Boston (Mass.) P. L. Horace G. Wadlin, lbn. (60th rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1912.) Accessions 36,886; total 1,006,717. Circulation 1,612,270. New registrations, net, 2249; total 86,913. Receipts \$406,446.95; expenditures \$406,446.95 (salaries, total, \$247,936.58; binding \$65,204.8; books, periodicals, newspapers and photographs, \$48,827.81).

Of current fiction, 884 different titles were carefully examined, 136 titles chosen, and 2239

copies purchased; 8942 volumes were bought to replace worn-out books and to increase certain books in large demand. Fiction constituted 23.70 per cent. of the total expenditure for books. One-third of the fourth and last part of the Allen A. Brown music catalog is in type and will be finished within 1912, as also the catalog of books on architecture. Work on a revised card catalog of maps is well advanced. The loss of books from open shelves is still a vexing problem. It has long been the practice to display temporarily upon open shelves near the center desk in Bates Hall all recent accessions, as books are made available from week to week. The loss from these shelves has become so great that a new arrangement, placing such books upon guarded shelving in the delivery room under the control of an assistant, who permits examination only upon request or removal to the reading tables upon the filing of a call slip, has been found necessary. The use of the children's department in the central library after school hours exceeds the reading-table provisions. Especially on Sundays, the main room is often crowded. Ten school classes received instruction in the use of the book and card catalog. In the reference room a duplicate record tray was installed at the center desk, making it unnecessary to send to the issue department to ascertain whether the book asked for was on the shelves or had been lent. Readers can now even discover whether a book is in or out by direct inquiry at the desk without making out a slip. The collection of manuscripts is to be transferred to cases in the lobby, immediately connected with the librarian's office, where they will be made available for public use. Hyde Park Public Library has been included in the Boston system through the annexation to Boston of the town of Hyde Park. New buildings for some of the branches are necessary, and a new home at Jamaica Plain is contemplated. The circulation of pictures doubled in the branches—40,149 in 1911, as against 21,719 in 1910—largely stimulated by printed lists distributed among teachers early in the year. One branch library emphasizes as a characteristic feature of the year's work a gain in sympathy and understanding between the reading-room and the people of the district; and at the registration desk a new card-holder is helped to draw his first book, in order to find out his particular interest. Story telling for children has never been a part of the regular work of the library, and a "story teller" has only been temporarily engaged. "If kept within definite limits, and so conducted as to afford not merely amusement, but to promote the use of good books, it is now recognized as a legitimate function of library work with children." In the bindery, 42,398 volumes were bound, an increase of 5244 over the previous year. The cost in full canvas or half morocco has been reduced to \$1.01, as compared with \$1.15 in 1910-1911, and \$1.35 in 1909-1910.

In the last report, the trustees stated the result of an examination, made on request, of the effect upon this department of the city of the provision of an act of 1910 to authorize cities and towns in Massachusetts to establish retirement systems for their employees. Such examination showed clearly that this act would be of no practical value to the library department, either by increasing the efficiency of its service or in reducing the expense by the city for its maintenance. The act of 1911, in amendment of this act, was also considered of no practical value for the same reasons. The trustees again make a recommendation for some provision for the support of employees who become worn out in the library service.

Cambridge, Mass., *Harvard University L.* W. C. Lane, lbn. (14th rpt.—July 1, 1910-June 30, 1911.) Accessions, 40,385; total, volumes 916,275, pamphlets 571,774. Circulation 88,765. Receipts \$39,351; expenditures for books \$39,996.

The year was largely occupied with the change to standard size of the smaller catalog cards, and the report deals extensively with this subject. The treasure room was made more secure from injury by fire, and new shelving was installed. 1239 volumes were sent to libraries or individuals elsewhere. Excellent progress has been made in reclassification. Books are now classified (1) permanently, (2) temporarily, in groups which were arranged on the "fixed location" plan when reclassification was first undertaken, 35 years ago, and which must eventually be renumbered, (3) roughly. The annual cleaning of books was done in the summer of 1911 by five men working just eight weeks. For the first time a vacuum cleaner was used to excellent purpose, though not for books, for which it would seem it cannot be employed profitably.

Detroit (Mich.) P. L. H. M. Utley, lbn. (47th rpt.—year 1911.) Added 19,936 (by purchase 18,808, by gift 574); total 267,633. Circulation 881,408. Readers' cards issued 14,349. Active membership 62,965. Receipts, \$202,592.45; expenses \$139,863.62 (books, \$22,912.04; subscriptions \$3105.13; binding \$7874.34; blanks, stationery, and postage \$1806.21; supplies \$2520.06; furniture \$3816.12; printing \$1030.33; salaries, staff, \$58,014.44).

Owing to Mr. Utley's increasing responsibilities and duties, due especially to the plans for erecting the new central library building and several new branch library buildings, Mr. Adam Strohm was appointed to fill the new position of assistant librarian. Mr. Strohm's ability and knowledge will give added force to library development in Detroit.

Mr. Utley's careful planning and ability to make the most of disadvantageous conditions is shown in this as in previous reports. "In spite of the handicap of overcrowded and inconvenient quarters, the central library has shown decided progress during the year.

Compared with the preceding year, the home circulation of books has increased over eleven per cent. The accessions of books have been kept up to the former rate. This has been made possible by the removal of all the medical books, over 5000 in number, and their transfer to the Wayne County Medical Society rooms, where they are serving the profession to greater advantage than when in the central library building, because of their greater accessibility. They are still the property of the library, and are open to any reader under the usual restrictions governing the use of technical books. At the date of this report, the fitting up of a room in the basement for the use of newspaper readers was in progress. Litigation over the matter of purchase of a site for the central building leaves the question of its erection still pending, but there has, fortunately, been no hindrance in proceeding with the construction of the Carnegie branches, and five sites have been purchased and five architects selected to prepare building plans. Three of these five buildings are for branches now housed in rented buildings, two are for branches in sections of the city hitherto unsupplied with branches. Two additional new branches are contemplated, provided the city authorities allow an appropriation for the purchase of sites. The library has at present nine branches in operation, one of which was opened during the year. There are twenty-two library extension stations now in operation.

Bibliography and Cataloging

BOTANY. Lloyd Library, Cincinnati, O. Bibliography relating to the floras of Europe in general and the floras of Great Britain, embracing botanical sections K and L of the Lloyd Library. W: Holden, librarian. 70 p. 8°, gratis.

—Lloyd Library, Cincinnati, O. Bibliography relating to the flora of France, embracing botanical section N of the Lloyd Library. W: Holden, librarian. 133-186 p. 8°, gratis.

—Lloyd Library, Cincinnati, O. Bibliography, relating to the floras of Australia, Bohemia, Poland, Hungary, Belgium, Luxemburg, Netherlands and Switzerland, embracing section M of the Lloyd Library. W: Holden, librarian. 71-132 p. 8°, gratis.

EAR. Byrne, Jos. On the physiology of the semi-circular canals and their relation to seasickness. N. Y., J. T. Dougherty. 5-9+569 p. (10 p. bibl.) 12°, \$3 n.

IOWA. University Library. A list of serial publications in the libraries of the University. 32 p. 8°, pap., gratis.

LIBRARIES. Curtis, Florence Rising, comp. List of library reports and bulletins in the collection of the University of Illinois Li-

brary School, Urbana, Ill. 4+22 p. O. pap., gratis.

METEOROLOGY. Milham, Willis Isbister. Meteorology; a text-book on the weather, the causes of its changes, and weather forecasting for the student and general reader. N. Y., Macmillan. c. 16+549 p. (22 p. bibl.) il. maps. O.

MONETARY QUESTION. Wisconsin P. L. Bulletin. Several references relating to banking and currency, Nov.-Dec., 1911. Madison, Wis. 177-180 pp.

NATURAL GAS. Allen, Irving C., and Burrell, G. A. Liquefied products from natural gas; their properties and uses. 23 p. (5 p. bibl.) 8°. (U. S. Dept. of the Interior, Bu. of Mines.) pap. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off.

NEGRO. Turner, E. Raymond. The negro in Pennsylvania; slavery—servitude—freedom. 1639-1861. Wash., D. C., Am. Hist. Assn., '11. 12+314 p. (40 p. bibl.) 12°. (Prize essays of the Am. Hist. Assn., 1910.)

OXFORD, England. Madan, Falconer. Oxford books; a bibliography of printed works relating to the University and city of Oxford or printed or published there; with appendixes, annals, and illustrations. v. 2, Oxford literature, 1450-1640 and 1641-1650. N. Y., Oxford Univ. 16+712 p. O.

PARCELS POST. Phelps, Edith M., comp. Selected articles on the parcels post. Minneapolis, Minn., H. W. Wilson Co., '11. 142 p. (21 p. bibl.) 8°. (Debaters' handbook ser.)

PARCELS POST. U. S. Library of Congress, Division of Bibliography. Select list of references on parcels post. Comp. under the direction of Hermann H. Bernard Meyer. '11. 39 p. 4°.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Robertson, Ja. Alex. Bibliography of the Philippine Islands; printed and manuscript. Cleveland, O., A. H. Clarke Co. 450 p. 8°.

POST OFFICE. Hemmeon, J. C. The history of the British post office; published from the income of the William H. Baldwin, jr., 1885, fund. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Univ. c. 11+261 p. (3 p. bibl.) O. (Harvard economic studies.)

UTAH AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Logan Library. List of reference books comp. by [Eliz. C. Smith] Logan, Utah, '11. 3+4-53 p. 8°, 50 c. n.

Library Calendar

JUNE

6-7. Mass. L. Club, Springfield.

17-21. Cal. L. Assoc., Lake Tahoe.

26-Jl. 2. A. L. A. Conference, Ottawa.

Jl. 6-12. N. E. A. Meeting, Chicago.

S. 1-7. L. A. U. K. Conference, Liverpool.

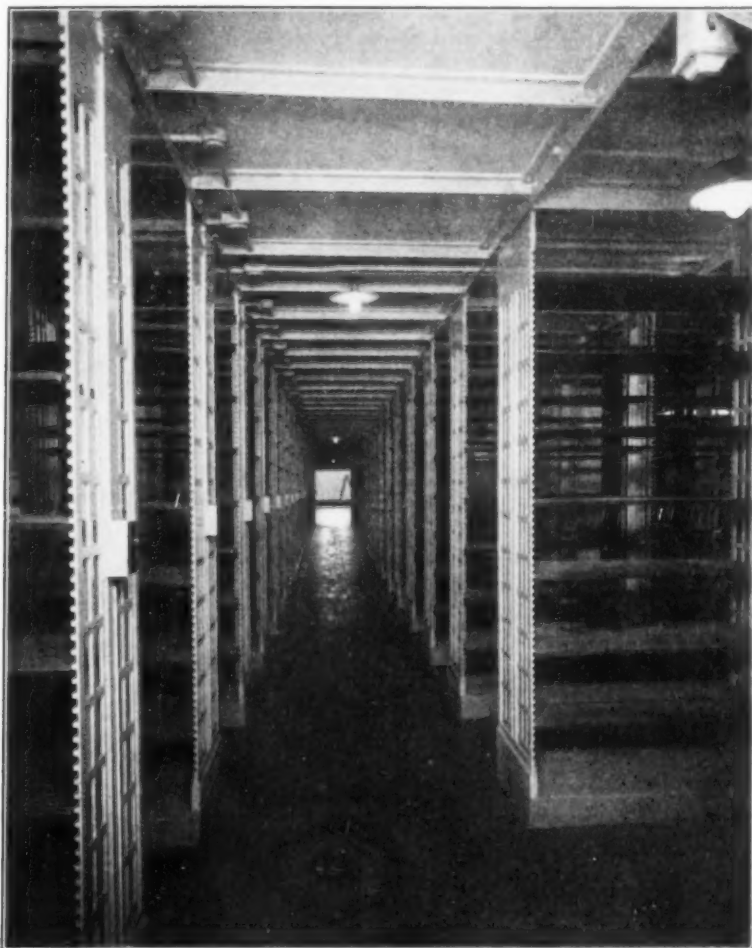
S. 3-5. Mich. L. Assoc., Port Huron.

S. 23-28. N. Y. L. Assoc., "Library Week," Niagara Falls.

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